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Heavy Damage Inflicted On Nazi Concentration Points

R.A.F. Intensifies Activities as Germans Stage Large-Scale Raids

London, Aug. 5.

GERMAN bombers struck against Britain from Scotland to Wales yesterday on the 26th anniversary of the outbreak of the Great War while new and more devastating raids on German and Italian bases were reported by the Royal Air Force.

The Admiralty announced last night that the Fleet Air Arm had successfully attacked an Italian aerodrome at Cagliari on the Island of Sardinia off the north-west coast of Italy. Italian hangars were set afire and Italian planes were damaged on the ground, the announcement said.

Continuing its day and night raids on German concentration points, the R.A.F. was reported to have inflicted heavy damage on German bases during the past 24 hours. German bases along the English Channel and along the Belgian and Dutch coasts were heavily bombed in an effort to shatter German preparations for an invasion of England, British reports said.

The R.A.F. was reported to have centred its attacks on German airports and oil depots in France, Belgium and Holland.

Kiel Naval Base Raided

An Air Ministry communique also reported another "heavy attack" by the R.A.F. against Germany's important Kiel naval base. The communique admitted the loss of three R.A.F. planes during a wide range of attack.

Meanwhile, German planes scattered bombs over north-east England, Scotland and Wales. Incendiary bombs hit a coastal town in north-east Scotland and high explosive bombs fell near a village. Little damage was caused and no casualties were reported, the Ministry for Home Security reported.

In all the raids the Germans again dropped leaflets which carried Chancellor Hitler's "appeal to reason" speech in which he asked Britain for peace last month.

East Coast Given Attention

The most violent German attacks were in the vicinity of the Thames Estuary and along the east coast, late reports indicated. The heaviest anti-aircraft fire of the entire war was reported from a Welsh town where a lone German raider at a great height scattered leaflets.

Although the German raids were widespread yesterday, latest reports last night indicated that little damage was done.

One German raider dropped ten high explosive bombs on farms in south-east Scotland early in the day, according to an official announcement. The bombs were said to have fallen in grain fields some distance from a farm, whose windows were broken by the concussion.

A cyclist who saw the German plane overhead and dived into a nearby ditch, escaped unharmed.

Houses Bombed

Five bombs were dropped on a north-west English town where the occupants of three houses had narrow escapes from death. One bomb crashed through the roof of one house, penetrated the bedroom floor and made a large crater in the living room floor.

Another bomb fell between two of the houses, damaging their exterior. The third bomb landed in the front garden of another house.

Five high explosive bombs fell in open ground in a south-east coastal town. Another bomb in the same town damaged a street.

"My husband went to work before the raid," Mrs. J. Heron told the United Press. "Won't he be surprised when he comes back and tries to get into our street?"—United Press.

Details of R.A.F. Raids

London Aug. 5.

The Royal Air Force again demonstrated its striking power when it carried out widespread raids on military objectives in Germany, Holland and occupied France on Saturday.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 *)

Italy "Hungry" Tired of War"

People Did Not Want to Fight, Declares Priest On Arrival in U.S.

New York, Aug. 5.

The Italian Government forced the present war on the Italian people who are now experiencing a shortage of vital foods, the Rev. Timothy Bouscaren, a Catholic priest who taught for two years in the Gregorian University in Rome, told the press here last night.

"The people of Italy," the priest said upon arriving here by ship, "did not want this war. It was forced on them by their government.

"Food is getting scarce in Italy. They do not have enough to eat there now. That condition prevails in Spain to an even greater degree."

Father Bouscaren said Spain might declare war on Britain but she would not actually fight against the British.

"The Spaniards will merely open their borders to Germany," he said. —United Press.

Loss in Three Destroyers Given

Ardent, Acasta And Wren Casualties Announced

London, Aug. 5.

The Admiralty has issued a casualty list of 24 officers and 333 ratings in the destroyers Arden (1,350 tons), Acasta (1,350 tons) and Wren (1,120 tons), the loss of which has already been announced.

Casualties in H.M.S. Ardent are: ten officers missing, one rating killed and 143 missing.

H.M.S. Acasta: two officers killed and six missing; 11 ratings killed, one died of wounds and 140 missing.

H.M.S. Wren: four officers killed and two wounded; 31 ratings killed and six wounded.

According to an Admiralty communique, His Majesty's trawler Cape Finisterre (Hull, 590 tons) has been lost in action with enemy aircraft. The vessel was attacked by four aircraft on the evening of August 2. The first aircraft was shot down into the sea, but the others inflicted damage, and the trawler subsequently sank. The next of kin of the casualties have been informed.—Reuter.

Trawler Downs German Plane

London, Aug. 5.

Two British trawlers arrived in a British port yesterday after shooting down one of a squadron of German planes which attacked them in the English Channel.

The crew of one of the trawlers reported that a twin-engined German Dornier bomber suddenly began dropping bombs on the two trawlers. The trawlers opened fire each time the German plane swept over them and succeeded in shooting it down.

A speedboat later picked up the body of a German airman who had been shot down in the plane. He was wearing a life belt but his head had been half blown away, the crewmen reported.

Meanwhile, the Admiralty announced that the 501 ton trawler Cape Finisterre was sunk by German planes on Friday after one of the four German planes had been shot down by anti-aircraft fire.—United Press.

Coal Shortage Felt In France

Vichy, Aug. 4.

Determined to offset the shortage of petrol and even coal, the Agriculture Ministry is said to have decided to give all encouragement in its power to the production of charcoal and the collection of firewood.

Large quantities of both fuels will be needed next month both for industrial and household use. The Ministry has also decided to purchase, on the State's account large quantities of wood and charcoal for private industry.

It is hoped that by virtue of these purchases, the Government will stimulate this branch of French economics, which has become vital to the welfare of the whole nation. —Havas.

Roosevelt Appeals For Unity

Washington, Aug. 5.

President Roosevelt made a call for unity between Federal and State governments in strengthening national defence and uncovering subversive activities in a message today addressed to the Federal-State Conference on law enforcement problems.

The meeting is designed to promote closer cooperation in guarding against spies, saboteurs and fifth columnists. —Reuter.

Naval Planes Stage Raid On Sardinia

Direct Hits Scored on Four Hangars, Four Planes Destroyed

London, Aug. 5.

During operations in the western Mediterranean on Aug. 1 and 2, states an Admiralty communique, Swordfish aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm attacked the aerodrome of Cagliari, in the Italian island of Sardinia. Heavy anti-aircraft was met, but the attack was successful. Direct hits were made on four hangars, two of which burned fiercely. Four aircraft on the ground were destroyed and many aerodrome buildings were demolished or badly damaged and set on fire.

The crew of one Swordfish is missing, and it is feared the members lost their lives. A second Swordfish made a forced landing in Sardinia.

Aeroplanes ! ! !

GET YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS IN TODAY for the Voluntary War Contribution Fund, so that they may be published in the third list of contributions to be printed in this journal on August 8.
Donations should be sent to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation or the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

An Italian communique has stated the crew of this aircraft have been taken prisoner. There were no other casualties.

During these operations, bombing attacks on British ships were made by enemy aircraft. No damage and no casualties were sustained. One enemy aircraft was hit by anti-aircraft fire and is unlikely to have reached its base.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm shot down three of the enemy aircraft shadowing or attempting to bomb the British ships.—Reuter.

Eritrea Attacked

Cairo, Aug. 5.

Two Italian planes are claimed to have been badly damaged during a raid today on Mersa Matruh, in western Egypt.

British fighters intercepted the raiders, who were forced to jettison their bombs in the sea.

In a British attack on the Dagabur area, in Eritrea, three Italian bombers on the ground, according to a Royal Air Force communique, were machinegunned from a height of 150 feet.

Another British raid carried out today was against a fuel installation at Massawa, where all bombs are said to have dropped in the target area.

Massawa harbour was also attacked, and bombs were seen to burst among submarines and a direct hit was scored on a naval vessel.—Reuter.

Battle Believed In North Sea

Stockholm, Aug. 5.

A sea battle was believed to have started in the North Sea last night, fishermen returning to Gothenburg reported today. They related they heard heavy gunfire throughout the night in a westerly direction.—United Press.

Tension Declared Rising in Balkans

Premier Said Opposed To Budapest Negotiations

Bucharest, Aug. 5.

Tension is rising rapidly here over the Transylvanian issue.

M. Maniu, the Premier, has declared that he is opposed to the Rumanian Government beginning negotiations with Budapest or other governments concerning the satisfaction of the Hungarian claims.

He also affirmed that the productive working classes among the Hungarian population in Transylvania sympathized entirely with the Rumanian classes, and were opposed to cessions.

Rumanian negotiations with both Bulgaria and Hungary are expected shortly.—Reuter.

Italians Accuse United States Of Imperialistic Ambitions

"Skin of British Lion Divided Up in Advance at Havana Conference," Says Mussolini Mouthpiece

Rome, Aug. 5.

The Italian Ministry of War today accused the United States of attempting to "divide up the skin of the British Lion....before the body is dead."

The War Ministry's official organ, "Le Forze Armate," said the United States organized the Havana Conference of the 21 American Republics last month for the purpose of gaining control over Britain's territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

"England received a bitter surprise from the United States," the official organ said. "Lord Lothian, especially following his statement that England is America's Maginot Line, counted on aid from the Anglophiles in the Americas. He never expected to see Britain regarded as a dying person by responsible overseas governments which even took up the division of their inheritance before the death.

"This is in fact what happened at the Havana Conference where the best way of dividing up the skin of the British Lion was discussed in advance. This discussion of the fate of European possessions in the Western Hemisphere was very significant inasmuch as the United States organized the conference for the purpose of warning the Totalitarian Powers and to establish a barrier against the victories of Fascism and Nazism.

"But there was also a secret goal of United States Imperialism aimed at placing British and French possessions in the New World under the collective mandate of the American nations. This was designed as a springboard to the attainment of complete domination over these possessions in the future.

"As a matter of fact, it has already been foreseen that the United States intends to occupy the West Indies even with force if necessary." —United Press.

Heroic Moment in Flanders Battle

This photo was taken during a vital stage of the battle along the Somme. The British infantry depicted found that they had to hold a large sector, being cut off from the main body of the B.E.F. They commandeered lorries and cars and covered their sector well. Once, when surrounded by the enemy, they took up positions along the road and repulsed the attackers. They then continued and eventually joined the main body.

State Department Unaware Of Demands on Indo-China

Disapproval of Any Alteration of Far East Status Quo Expected in View of Past Policy in Orient

Washington, Aug. 5.

NEITHER the State Department nor other Government sources today claimed to have information on reported Japanese demands for naval bases in Indo-China in order to intensify the campaign against China.

The reports, however, sent officials scurrying for information.

Government sources gave no hint of United States reaction if France grants the reported demands.

Informed private sources, however, predicted that in the light of its past attitude, the United States would undoubtedly disapprove the action which might conceivably alter the entire situation strategically and politically in southeast Asia.

The United States, they added, had already placed on official record that the Administration was against any change in the *status quo* of the Netherlands East Indies and the Far East generally.

No Treaty Commitments

While the United States had no treaty commitments guaranteeing the observance of Indo-China's territorial integrity, other commitments virtually required the United Staes to use its influence to prevent Japan from obtaining naval and military concessions from Indo-China, they said.

Although the immediate objective of such bases might be the destruction of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's southern forces, they would also be useful in operations against the East Indies and the Phillippines, the informed sources pointed out.

Military experts said that a Japanese base in Indo-China would help neutralize the strategic importance of the Philippines as a United States emergency base for operations against a potential Far Eastern foe.—United Press.

Japan Denies Demands

Tokyo, Aug.

The Foreign Office today officially denied that it was carrying on negotiations with M. Charles Arsene-Henry, French Ambassador to Tokyo, regarding alleged Japanese demands for a naval base in Indo-China.

The Army also denied knowledge of such demands.

Reports from Vichy, France, however, said tdat it was believed that Japan and France were engaged in negotiations regarding the alleged Japanese demands.—United Press.

U.S. Attitude to Japan Uncertain

Congress Opinions on Far East Policy Range From Caution to Anger

Washington, Aug. 5.

Congressional opinion reflected intensified apprehension and interest regarding the Far East, but the views today ranged widely, from recommendation for the severance of relations with Japan to a "go slow" policy.

Senator William H. King, Democrat of Utah, advocated the breaking of relations between the United States and Japan as preparation for any eventualties.

Senator Arthur Capper, Republican of Kansas, however, recommended that the United States "go slowly and cautiously." He urged the United States to avoid becoming involved in Far Eastern hostilities.

Most Congressional leaders, regardless of their general views on President Roosevelt's foreign policy, supported the ban on aviation gasoline.

Mr. Hamilton Fish, Republican Representative of New York, said that the United States obviously was within its rights in refusing to sell war supplies to Japan.

Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, declared that the United States should continue to intensify embargoes on materials to Japan.

He also warned against "appeasing Japan."

Senator Frederick Van Nuys, Democrat of Indiana, however, did not anticipate difficulties with Japan. He said that if it came to a showdown, the United States should be willing to abandon its interests in the Far East. —United Press.

Nazi Activity in Norway Said Signal for Coming Blitzkrieg

Favourable Weather Conditions for German Attack Lend Emphasis to Mr. Churchill's Warning

Stockholm, Aug. 5.

RELIABLE private Norwegian sources today revealed that German officials in Norway at present were alleging that the Nazi offensive against Britain would begin some time between August 8 and 10.

Trondheim, they added, was being heavily fortified and would become a "northern Singapore." The entire southwestern coastline was being strengthened with shore batteries and anti-aircraft guns because of the heavy damage caused by British air raids, they asserted.

Meanwhile, the Germans were staging mock landings at various ports along the Norwegian coast, they disclosed.

German soldiers on horseback from fjords cross the water and swim out to transports equipped with special jetties and later return to the shore in similar manner during the training, they said.

A high average of the men and horses are wounded or killed daily in the mock landings, they revealed. —United Press.

Weather Said Favourable

London, Aug. 5.

A new moon and high tides, favourable to any would-be invasion, and reports of German military activity in Norway, today lent emphasis to the week-end warning by the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, that the danger of the German attack had "by no means passed away."

Meteorological conditions now prevalent will favour an invasion during the next several days, after which the conditions will become less favourable until September.—United Press.

London, Aug. 5.

"At the alert" is the key-note of the leaders in a number of morning newspapers here, who welcome what the "Daily Express" calls Mr. Churchill's "prod in the ribs" of the British Lion, as a warning that the danger of invasion is not passed.

The "Daily Telegraph" says the Prime Minister's message is a warning against easy hopes. When the people compare the frantic boasts of Nazi hatred with the actual results of its efforts against Britain, there is a natural impulse to underate the danger. Mr. Churchill's words assess it in its true proportions.

"Hitler's delay in launching his attack must not lull us into comfortable delusions," says the paper. "Two things are certain, that Nazidom will strain its power to the breaking-point in its effort to crush us, and that preparations have been made with Prussian thoroughness for invasion of every kind."—Reuter.

Epidemics Break Out in France

Food Rationing System Officially Admitted as Harshest Since War

Vichy, Aug. 5.

The French Government today took urgent steps to halt the spread of epidemics "born of present conditions in certain sections of France" and ordered that vaccination field crews be sent out to all parts of the country.

The epidemics were revealed in an official communique which said the spread of disease was directly due to war conditions.

Only yesterday the Petain Government was reported planning to approach the United States with a view to bringing about a "softening" of the British blockade of Europe so as to relieve present suffering in France.

Official quarters said last night that the food rationing system now in effect throughout France was far more drastic than that enforced while the country was still at war with Germany.

In the effort to deal with epidemics, the government yesterday gave the Pasteur Institute "complete freedom of action" throughout areas not occupied by the German Army.—United Press.

Excellent Response to Ambulance Fund

New Appeal to be Made to Benefit British Hospitals

London, Aug. 5.

"There was" Such a remarkable response to our appeal issued last March on behalf of the Red Cross and the St. John War organization for sums of £550 to supply ambulances, which would be named after the donors, that together with ambulances presented by America, Canada, and elsewhere overseas, the present need for ambulances was satisfied," states an announcement signed by the Lord Mayor of London, and Field Marshal Sir Phillip Chetwode, Chairman of the Organization's Executive Committee.

"Large sums are now required for other Red Cross purposes, especially the establishment of numerous hospitals and for meeting the cost of "our great increased responsibilities for the care of our prisoners of war in enemy hands," the announcement continues.

"The signatories to this announcement therefore hope the public will make further contributions free of conditions.

"The Ambulance Fund is closing on August 10, and all, who have been working so successfully, have been asked to turn their energies to raising funds 'for our general purposes,'" the announcement concluded.—Reuter.

British Plane Arrives In New York

Forerunner Of Service Seen As Direct Threat

New York, Aug. 5.

A trans-Atlantic flight which may be the forerunner of regular British commercial service ended at La-Guardia Airport last night with the arrival of the four-motored British passenger plane Clare.

The high-winged monoplane, which was camouflaged, left Boucherville, Canada, on the third and final leg of her trip to New York at 5.15 p.m., E.D.T., yesterday and arrived here at 7.42 p.m.

The plane took off from Foynes Ireland, late Saturday and made its first stop at Botwood, Newfoundland.

Upon arriving here the plane circled over the airport twice and then landed in nearby Flushing Bay amid the cheers of 500 persons who turned out to welcome the plane on its first flight to the United States.—United Press.

Axis Commission Said Going to Syria

Ankara, Aug. 5.

There is a persistent rumour here that an Italo-German commission is shortly going to Syria.

No Italian comment is available here on the rumour and responsible German circles maintain silence over the matter.—Reuter.

Nine Japanese Being Detained By British

Five Arrested During Week-end at Singapore, Hongkong And Rangoon ; Envoy Reports to Tokyo on Conversation with Lord Halifax

London, Aug. 5.

NINE Japanese nationals were under detention in Britain, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Burma last night on charges of violating various defence regulations. Meanwhile, the number of Britons under detention in Japan on charges of espionage was reduced to seven and possibly five.

The Japanese Embassy announced last night that five more Japanese nationals had been detained by British authorities over the week end. One Japanese was held in Singapore, one in Hongkong and three others were taken into custody in Rangoon. The Japanese Embassy also revealed that three Japanese nationals were detained by the British three weeks ago—before the roundup of Britons in Japan began.

Japanese quarters reported last night that the Japanese Ambassador to London, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, probably would call on the British Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax, again today to ask for more details regarding the detention of Japanese nationals.

A formal request for the release of the arrested Japanese may be made at this time "unless there is sound evidence" against the Japanese involved, it was said.

Envoy "Not Satisfied"

The Japanese Ambassador was not entirely satisfied with the British contention that the detention of the Japanese was not connected with the roundup of alleged foreign spies in Japan, Japanese quarters reported. Mr. Shigemitsu, it was said, had sent a detailed report of his conversation with the British Foreign Secretary to Tokyo and was awaiting further instructions.

Mr. Shigemitsu, in his Saturday talk with Viscount Halifax, did not request the release of the Japanese then under detention, it was understood. He merely requested information regarding the reasons for the action, informed quarters said.

Far East Developments

The three Japanese arrested in Rangoon were taken into custody by British authorities on Friday night, the Japanese Embassy announced. The Embassy described all the Japanese arrested in Rangoon as being "businessmen."

The three Japanese arrested three weeks ago were detained on "purely routine matters," an Embassy spokesman said. Among those arrested were Mr. Takayuki Eguchi, an employee of the Bank of Taiwan, and Mrs. Millie Yoshie, the German-born wife of a Japanese painter. They have been ordered deported.

Hongkong police authorities yesterday arrested Mr. Geturo Yamaguchi, a Japanese who recently arrived in Hongkong, under local emergency defence regulations.

News Agency Manager Held

British arrests of Japanese nationals spread further when Singapore police authorities detained Mr. Ishiro Kobayashi, manager of the Singapore Bureau of the Domei News Agency.

Mr. Kobayashi was picked up by the police yesterday when they called at his home.

The Japanese Embassy said last night that only five Britons remained under arrest in Japan as a result of the release of four Britons over the weekend. British authorities, however, said that seven Britons still were in Japanese custody.—United Press.

Two More Britons Said Released

London, Aug. 5.

Further British subjects who were arrested in Japan have now been released.

A telegram received by the Japanese Embassy here last night gave their names as Messrs. E. W. James, Sandford. Rich and Ely.

Mr. James is the manager of Messrs. Cameron and Company, Kobe; president of the Kobe and Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Honorary Consul for Sweden.

Mr. Sandford is a businessman at Teijo, Korea.

The release of Mr. Thomas George Ely, managing director of the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, Ltd., Yokohama, was made known last week, with five other Britishers who were also released.—Reuter.

17 Killed, 40 Injured In Indian Rail Smash

Calcutta, Aug. 5.

Seventeen people are known to have been killed and 40 injured when a mail train crashed about 29 miles from Calcutla today.—Reuter.

Reprisal Theories Denied in London

Arrests of Japanese Said Not in Retaliation for Detention of Britons

London, Aug. 5.

Despite a tendency of the Japanese press to see in the arrests of two prominent Japanese businessmen under the Defence Regulations an act of reprisal for the detention of British subjects in Japan, it is pointed out here that there is no connection between the two measures.

It may be that, with a desire to maintain friendly relations, Great Britain had delayed taking action earlier, while giving added proof of her desire for an improved atmosphere by closing the Burma road temporarily, it is stated.

This gesture, however, does not seem to have been appreciated at its real value in Japan, and, indeed, has been followed by an outburst of animosity in which Great Britain has even been referred to as a hostile country, it is added.—Reuter.

"Drastic" Action Threatened

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

The Japanese Government is fully resolved to take "drastic measures" in the event of the situation in connection with the arrests of Japanese by the British growing worse, according to semi-official Japanese reports citing "observers close to the Foreign Office."

The "Asahi" declares that the Foreign Minister, Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, has decided to lodge a strong protest with Britain, demanding the immediate release of all arrested Japanese and a guarantee of no further "unlawful apprehensions."

The Foreign Office is said to hold the view, according to the "Asahi," that if Britain "does not show sincerity in the matter, Japan will renounce further diplomatic negotiations" and take a "serious political move."

It is confirmed that the War, Navy and Foreign Ministers met this afternoon, but no announcement of their decision has been made nor is likely to be made yet.

Pending a definite lead from official circles the Japanese press, while splashing news of the arrests, continues to comment on the matter with comparative reserve.

The demand for some form of "action" is widespread, and a special meeting of representatives of the various factions in the city of Osaka today passed a resolution stating: "We demand that the influence of outrageous Britain be annihilated."

The resolution was handed to the British Consul-General in Osaka and telegraphed to the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie.

The meeting also decided to "whip the Government into a strong stand against Britain in connection with the arrests," and to stage anti-British mass meetings in Tokyo and other major cities in Japan.

At the same time, officers of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution that Britain be called to reconsider her attitude, and that the Ministers of War, Navy and Commerce be asked to push Japan's stand in the matter.

Prince Konoye, the Premier, had an audience with the Emperor this morning.—Reuter.

Singapore "Confident"

Singapore, Aug. 5.

Singapore appeared confident and unperturbed by developments in the Far East during the past week, including Japan's announcement of her new "greater East Asia" policy.

"Japan's pipe dreams of domination over Asia," the "Singapore Straits Times" said yesterday, "may produce a certain elation in Japan at the moment. But like all pipe dreams, they will bring a severe headache as their inevitable sequel."

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China Believes Japanese Will Accelerate Anti-British Move

"Stiffened" Attitude By British Welcomed in Chungking ; Konoye Policy May Be Tested

Chungking, Aug. 5.

The stiffer British attitude towards Japan, as evidenced by the arrests of Japanese in Britain and other parts of the Empire, is welcomed by Chinese circles here, who are now watching with the closest interest what measures Tokyo will adopt to meet the latest British move.

According to these circles, the British action may be just a test of the new foreign policy of the Konoye Cabinet—whether Japan is definitely joining the Axis Powers against Britain or merely exerting pressure on Britain for greater concessions in the Far East.

The arrest of Japanese in London, it is believed here, may accelerate Japanese action in the Far East, possibly immediate moves against British interests in the Far East, "like the seizure of the British Concession in Tientsin or an attack on Hongkong and the Shanghai International Settlement, which will probably result in dramatic international developments in the Far East."

The reason why London has been yielding to Japanese pressure, it was recalled, has been the argument that Britain is not in a position to call Japan's bluff at the present juncture without a positive assurance of support from the United States. Britain's latest move gives rise to speculation whether such an assurance has been forthcoming from the United States, particularly in view of the recent American ban on petroleum products, scrap iron and aviation gasoline.—Reuter.

Super-Defences Block "Easy" Route from Sea to London

Artillery, Infantry And Mobile Units Organized In Impressive Force; Flanders Veterans Ready

Somewhere in Great Britain, Aug. 5.

GREAT Britain's fighting forces are ready for Germany's approaching attempt to conquer by invasion.

"I made a rapid tour of a sector of the British front held by a division which boasts that in Belgium and Northern France the Germans never dented its line, writes Wallace Carroll, United Piess staff Correspondent. The King's Guardsmen and Scots battalions form a part of this division.

"The sector I visited is less than half an hour by bomber plane from the German air bases in France.

"Its fields and hills, now red with poppies, lie astride of one of the routes mapped out by German strategists, including Prof. Ewald Banse, Nazi geographer, for a great encircling movement to cut off London from the rest of Britain.

"Defences I saw consist first of cleverly concealed trenches, dugouts and concrete pillboxes on beaches... so situated as to sweep landing parties with cross-fire from machine guns, Bren machine guns and infantry rifles.

"Second, there are concrete road blocks and all kinds of improvised barricades, flanked by pillboxes. They are designed to slow mechanized and motorized forces which get beyond the beaches and attempt to follow roads into the interior.

"Third, there are platoons of Bren gun carriers—light, fast-armoured vehicles with caterpillar treads, equipped with Bren light machine guns, anti-tank guns and mortars. Their task is to mop up parachutists and forces which penetrate forward defences.

Sea And Coast Commanded

"Fourth, there is the field artillery, which is able to bombard enemy transports several miles out at sea and sweep the coastal region when and if they arrive.

"I reached divisional headquarters after passing through rambling old villages whose Saxon churches and monuments witnessed the last successful invasion of England by William the Conqueror and his Normans in 1066.

"When I arrived the general in command had just banned all civilians from beaches and esplanades.

"'You can't put up defense works with ladies lying about in bathing suits,' he said.

"The general is proud of the record of his division in Flanders.

"'We took no nonsense from the Germans,' he said.

"Asked whether he expected any trouble from parachutists he said:

"'We got used to dealing with them. If a parachutist is in a soldier's uniform he is captured. If he is in civilian clothes he is very simply disposed of.'

Bren Guns Praised

"Behind a screen of trees, in a meadow, I found a platoon of Bren gun carriers. The Scots who man them say that these guns are better than those they used with great success in their first advance in Belgium and their later long, bitter withdrawal under constant attack. Each carrier normally takes three men.

"A Bren gun can fire forward, from its carrier, or can be used as an anti-aircraft gun. Usually, however, it is dismounted for use either against the enemy on the ground or his planes above. The carriers also carried anti-tank rifles for use against light tanks. Two-inch mortars are put up at well-protected points to dislodge stubborn opponents.

"The Bren carriers can travel about 40 miles an hour on the road and turn around in their own length. From the ground it looks as if they buck like a bronco, but I found, riding one up a slope which must have been more than 30 degrees, that it is no worse than a model Ford.

U.S. Guns Displayed

"Cooperating with the Bren gun platoon there is a fighting patrol of about 45 men. These men proudly displayed three Tommy guns, submachine guns from the United States.

"Alongside, hidden under pebbles, there is a dugout with a Bren protruding. Under a pier nearby, provided with a 9-inch concrete roof, I found a trench for four or five machine gunners.

"Farther along the beach I inspected a concrete pillbox, with roof and walls four feet thick, from which a Vickers machine-gun squad is able to sweep the coastal road in both directions, as well as the approach from the sea.

"I do not know whether other sectors of the coast are defended as well as this or how the equipment of British troops compares to what the Germans may bring over, but every officer and man I spoke to expressed eagerness to meet the Germans again, and expressed confidence that this time they would beat them.—United Press.

British Faith and The Nazi Creed

Strength of Britain is Built on Services, Says General Viscount Gort

London, Aug. 5.

"The strength of Great Britain in the past has been built up on service—service to God, to our country and our fellowmen," declared General Lord Gort, Inspector-General to the Forces for Training, during the evening service of the British Broadcasting Corporation last night, on the anniversary of the outbreak of the last war.

"Without this conception of service," he continued, "no great nation can endure. Unless a country bases its life on religious faith it cannot endure, and today it is evident that we are engaged not solely in a fight for Democracy but, over and above that, in a crusade for the maintenance of those religious principles which we were taught as children by our mothers.

Nazi's Godless Religion

"The Nazis, too, have a kind of religion, but it is a godless religion, based on material power, and it lacks a moral basis. It is wholly ruthless in conception and sets no store on human life. We will admit it achieves temporary advantages, but it kills the souls of the people, of the very soldiers on whom their victory ultimately depends."

Were the Nazi creed to triumph, General Lord Gort asserted, the four characteristics of the soul of Great Britain—"our religious faith, our love of freedom, our sense of tolerance and our respect for individual rights"—would all perish. Their goal was to ensure that these ideals should survive.

Courage of Youth

"From what I have seen during the past months, I know that the younger generation are brimful of courage and ready to sacrifice all for the great cause for which we are fighting.

"Strong, therefore, in support of our faith and with that armour of God of which St. Paul speaks in the lesson we have just heard, we dedicate ourselves anew to this crusade which shall rid the world of a scourge. In this spirit, let us all go forward together!"—Reuter.

Chungking Sceptical Over Safety Zone

Warning Issued People Not To Cross Yangtze River

Chungking, Aug. 5.

Chungking Air Defence Headquarters are warning the Chungking populace against too much faith in the so-called safety zone, announced by the Japanese, on account of the large number of Chungking's populace who are flocking to the south bank of the Yangtze River during Japanese air-raids on Chungking.

The authorities explain that the Japanese bombed on previous occasions so-called safety zones. It is also pointed out that the Japanese advised the populace to evacuate the city to points a certain distance from Chungking, yet all the neighbouring towns have been bombed, including Hochwan, Tungliang, Kwangan, Chichiang, Nanchwan, Pei Pai, Fuling and Lungchang.

The authorities therefore urge the populace to either leave for the country or when in the city to remain in dugouts.

It is learned that aside from bombing Tungliang, Japanese aircraft yesterday afternoon machine-gunned the streets of Hochwan and dropped two bombs on Lingshui to the north-east of Hochwan while on the way back.

Several fires are said to have been started in Tungliang city.—Reuter.

Kian and Sinken Bombed

Hankow, Aug. 5.

Military establishments in Kian and Sinken, 40 miles from Kian, in Kiangsi, were bombed flat by Japanese naval aircraft in a surprise attack yesterday, it was announced today by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet Command.

Another Japanese naval air unit machine-gunned a train speeding along the line near Iyang in north-eastern Kiangsi at a point near Yingtan on the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway.

Flying low the Japanese raiders bombed the locomotive which was wrecked, and also carriages and cars were bombed and machine-gunned, causing heavy casualties to troops on board and destroying military supplies being carried, the communiqué concluded.—Domei.

Judge Simonds Heads Arbitration Tribunal

London, Aug. 5.

Judge Simonds was appointed today to preside over the National Arbitration Tribunal, which was finally formed today. The tribunal is composed of two Government representatives, and two representatives of employers' and trade union organizations.

The task of the tribunal is to arbitrate in any great industrial disputes so as to prevent any interruption of work in the vital war industry.—Havas.

Belgian Priest Saves 69 Wounded Chinese

With Chinese Medical Corps in Shansi

Chungking, Aug. 5.

The story of a Belgian doctor, Father Vincent de Paul-Martin, serving with the Chinese army in the wild Erhungtiaoshan mountains in southern Shansi, has just been brought back to Chungking.

A graduate of Louvain University, this 28-year-old native of Namur was engaged in missionary work in Nanchung, in Szechuen, four years ago. He has served in the Belgian army.

In November 1938 he left for the northwest, and in February last year he was officially appointed leader of a medical corps in a Chinese division, with which he has remained since.

The Belgian doctor, once in June last year during a Japanese drive into the mountains, carried back and saved the lives of 69 wounded Chinese soldiers in one single night.

He is known among Chinese soldiers as "Yang Tuai Chang," or foreign captain. The Belgian Father has already applied formally for Chinese citizenship.—Reuter.

A dish served in a casserole includes broiled chicken, chicken livers, red pepper and green peas with saffron rice. This is a Cuban favorite and is called Arroz con Pollo à la Criolla.

Australia Raising More And More Men

Melbourne, Aug. 5.

"Australia is raising, and will continue to raise, more and more men for the British cause; she has refused Great Britain nothing and will refuse nothing," declared Brigadier G. A. Street, the Army Minister, yesterday, in reply to Nazi attempts to make propaganda out of the temporary suspension of recruiting for the Australian Imperial Force.—Reuter.

★Reprisals Denied In London

(Continued from page 1)

The Japanese statements of the past week, the paper added, "are based on the palpably false assumption that Japan is capable of settling the Sino-Japanese War as and when she pleases, and in a manner which would leave her the final arbiter in the Far East."

The paper said that the statement made by the Japanese Premier, Prince Konoye, gave no grounds for pessimism here, but added that it also gave no reason for optimism.

A tour of Singapore Island yesterday disclosed that this area is bristling with anti-aircraft batteries and crowded with troops, Indians, Malayan and British.

Conscripted Europeans are continuing their training over the holiday weekend here and volunteer forces have been under intensive training since July 8.

Civilian defence organizations also have been brought to a high state of perfection for the control of food stocks. Air Raid Precaution services are continuing their training and a three night blackout will be observed here early in September.—United Press.

Tokyo "Indignant"

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Indignation flared this morning as reports were received of fresh arrests of Japanese in various parts of the British Empire.

Although detailed reports regarding the new arrests had not been reported, observers openly predicted a rebirth of anti-British agitation.—Domei.

Rome Sees Relations Worsened

Rome, Aug. 5.

Recent Anglo-Japanese incidents were generally regarded here last night in political circles as likely to have grave repercussions on future relations between Britain and Japan, probably bringing Japan closer to the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Japan may even take advantage of the incidents to break off diplomatic relations with Britain, usually well informed Italian quarters said last night.

Italian quarters also feel that London has lost all hope of patching up her relations with Japan in the Far East, where the British have such vital Empire interests as Singapore and Hongkong.

The majority of Italian observers here foresee a definite stiffening in Japan's attitude toward Britain and a still more friendly Japanese attitude toward the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Reprisals Hinted

Tokyo dispatches published in Rome newspapers, including the influential "Popolo d'Italia", hinted yesterday that Japan may take definite reprisals for the arrest of nine Japanese nationals by the British Government.

Such reprisals, these reports said, might include a naval and land blockade of Hongkong, isolating this British Crown Colony completely.

Reports also were current here that the arrest incidents might supply Japan with the necessary excuse for taking strong action against British commercial interests in China.—United Press.

Anti-British Demonstrations

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Holding a special meeting representatives of the various factions in the city of Osaka today passed a resolution stating "We demand that the influence of outrageous Britain be annihilated."

The resolution was handed to the British Consul-General and was telegraphed to Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador.

The meeting also decided to "whip the Government into a strong stand against Britain in connection with the arrests," and to stage anti-British mass meetings in Tokyo and other major cities in Japan.

At the same time, officers of the Kobe Chamber of Commerce passed a resolution that Britain be called to reconsider her attitude and that the Ministers of War, Navy and Commerce be asked to push Japan's stand in the matter.

Prince Konoye, the Premier, had an audiende with the Emperor this morning.—Reuter.

More Colony Arrests Expected

Hongkong, Aug. 5.

Following the revelation today that a Japanese had been arrested by the police on Saturday under the emergency defense regulations, informed quarters said that further arrests of Japanese may be expected.

Mr. Geturo Yamaguchi was arrested by local police authorities Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Yamaguchi is the proprietor of Yamaguchi and Company. A former resident of Foochow, he arrived here less than a year ago.

He apparently made frequent trips between Canton and Hongkong.—United Press.

Anglo-Polish Agreement On Troops Signed

London, Aug. 5.

A military agreement, defining the principles under which the armed forces of Poland will be reorganized for cooperation with British forces, was signed in London today.

It provides for the organization and government of Polish forces under British command.

The Polish Government will be assisted in its task by the British Government, which has granted the necessary credits to finance the maintenance of the Polish forces.—Reuter.

Hongkong Evacuees "Furious" Over Manila Red Tape

Babies Forced to Wait for Food, Drinking Water Almost Unobtainable; Registration Muddle

Manila, Aug. 5.

RED tape, which governed action by the Customs officers, and officials who apparently were ill-prepared to handle the evacuation and registration of Hongkong women and children to Australia today almost resulted in a rebellion by women whose tempers were worn ragged.

Seven hundred Hongkong evacuees were finally dispatched aboard a British ship for Australia, but not before much criticism and numerous minor hardships.

Hongkong mothers said they had no complaints to offer about the treatment they received at Baguio but they deeply resented the method of handling their registration, feeding of their babies and the embarkation.

The majority of the women continually expressed their desire to return to Hongkong or remain in Manila. Only a very few desired to leave for Australia.

A Netherlands ship is to take more Hongkong evacuees from here to Australia tomorrow and a final group of 466 will sail in a British ship Wednesday.

Armed guards will be aboard all ships.

The 700 evacuees left today after the most confusing situation since they first arrived here. Families left Baguio at 7 a.m. Sunday and were given only sandwiches with mustard and canned milk which babies would not and could not eat, and until 7 p.m. children were not given food.

The evacuees were unable to obtain drinking water until a hastily organized relief committee obtained pails of water from the ship on which they eventually sailed.

The embarkation was delayed by red tape at the customs and poor preparations of officials.

More evacuees arrived from Baguio than could be accommodated and therefore some of them slept aboard the liner. They debarked before the liner sailed this morning.

These evacuees will be accommodated in a Netherlands vessel which is expected to arrive today. The Netherlands ship is to sail tomorrow.

Growing resentment among the women almost reached a rebellion stage when they were forced to stand in lines for hours while their registration was carried out.—United Press.

Death of Veteran Shanghai Man

Mr. A. J. Richardson Dies Suddenly in His Office; Mourned by Many

In the person of Mr. A. J. Richardson, who died in his office suddenly yesterday afternoon after walking from the Shanghai Club, Shanghai loses another of its "old-timers." The late Mr. Richardson had a long career in Hongkong, Japan and Shanghai. Admired by his many friends, he was upright, of sterling character, a man of determination who always stood for what he considered right. His loss will be mourned by a large number of people, both friends and lesser acquaintances.

The late Mr. Richardson was born 65 years ago of Scottish parentage in Ecclesechan, Dumfrieshire. At an early age he entered the shipping profession with Messrs. Langlants & Son, Glasgow. His first visit to the Orient was in employment of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hongkong, in 1895. He arrived here three years later, still with Messrs. Jardine, after which he continued with that firm in the Yokohama office.

He returned to Shanghai and resigned to take up a post with the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. About 25 years ago, he severed his connections and set himself up in business as an auctioneer and coal merchant and continued with his own firm until his death.

An Ardent Scotsman

For years, deceased had been a member of the Shanghai Club and was a noted figure on the Bund as he walked to and from between his office and where he met his friends. An ardent Scotsman, he associated himself with any matter having to do with his fellow nationals in Shanghai. He was a member of long standing with St. Andrew's Society and, in spite of his 35 years in China never forgot his Scotch accent.

St. Andrew's Society will notify his five sisters residing in Scotland of his death and his brother as well. Funeral announcement will be made in tomorrow's issue of the "North-China Daily News."

★Nazi Concentrations Heavily Damaged

(Continued from page 1)

Some of the most important sources of Germany's synthetic oil supply were attacked by bombers on the night of August 3, states the Air Ministry. At Monheim, part of works set on fire in earlier attacks served as a beacon which guided later raiders to their objectives. Over Bottrop, other raiders saw some of their bombs hit an oil plant.

Since the first attack on the enemy's oil supplies, he has been forced greatly to strengthen his ground defences. Last night, besides firing at the raiders, many shells were aimed at parachute flares that were dropped to illuminate the targets. The raiders were missed, but some flares were shot down.

Docks at Kiel were located by other aircraft despite poor visibility. Some bombs set fire to naval buildings. At Hsum, west of Kiel, buildings on the aerodrome were damaged.

Large goods-yards in the northern part of Cologne were hit by high-explosive and incendiary bombs by an aircraft which cruised above its objectives for about an hour, and seaplane bases were also attacked.

Attackers Over Holland

In daylight raids on Saturday, the aerodromes at Schipol and Hammstede, in Holland, were again attacked. Other targets were oil tanks at Rotterdam, Gelsenkirchen, and railway communications in Westphalia, the Ruhr district and the Rhineland.

At Abbeville, one of the British bombers, following half an hour after its initial attack, bombed stores and machine-gunned troops and a convoy of lorries from only 50 feet. Between Gravelines and Dunkirk, an armoured train was attacked and barges in a canal near Gravelines were struck with salvoes of bombs. From these operations, three British aircraft failed to return.

"The Night Terrors"

A visit to a night bomber station of the Northern Command, whose crews have earned the title of "night terror" of Germany, is described by Reuter's Special Correspondent.

Reports from crews to intelligence operators, he says, show that widespread bombing by the Royal Air Force has already compelled the Germans to disperse anti-aircraft defences formerly concentrated round certain areas, such as the Ruhr.

Intelligence reports and detailed reports of observers of the targets hit show that the German war machine has received terrific hammering, and night bombing over Germany can be made even more shattering by the use of larger and more numerous formations, whenever the occasion demands.

Three German Planes Downed

The Air Ministry announces that three German fighters were shot down near the south-east coast of England this morning.

One British machine is missing.

Describing the destruction of the three German fighters, the news service of the Air Ministry says two Messerschmitt 109 fighters were shot down in the Channel, while smoke was seen pouring from a third Messerschmitt. The latter, however, was not claimed as a certain victim. A fourth Messerschmitt is said to have been badly damaged.

Meanwhile, one German fighter was shot down on the English side of the Channel by a Spitfire squadron, who reported that there were originally 18 to 20 German fighters, but that all made for home and the sky was clear within a few minutes of the appearance of the Spitfires.—Reuter.

Russian Arrested For Robberies

French Police Action on Receipt of Information; Mixed Gang Smashed

A Russian and three Chinese were arrested by the French Police yesterday afternoon just after they had robbed a Chinese jewellery store at 330 Rue du Consulat.

Yesterday afternoon the bandits entered the Chinese jewellery store in Rue du Consulat and, intimidating the owner of the store and the shop assistants, got away with gold bracelets, watches and money to an amount of $1,720. The owner of the shop, a Chinese woman, followed the gangsters when they left the shop and seeing Chinese constable 236, she pointed out one man to him. The policeman lost no time and arrested the robber.

Brought to the station, the man confessed to having participated in the armed robbery and implicated several others, including the Russian, Alexander Guiguermane. The man, who called himself Chang Yoh-tsih, told the police that they used to meet at the Russian's room in Route Vallon where plans for robberies were discussed. All the money, jewellery and other valuables, stolen by the gang, were found on the man.

Acting on the information supplied by the arrested man, the French Police sent several detectives to the Russian's home and arrested the man there at 8 p.m. The Russian confessed to the crime and added that they had also committed a robbery on Sunday at the Cite Zoong Ching Li off Boulevard de Montigny when they stole $201. The Russian criminal said that they had spent all the money the same day.

The information given by Guiguermane helped the French Police to make further arrests and later in the evening two more men of the gang were taken into custody when detectives raided a Chinese house in Route Remi.

Chinese Women Secure War Relief Funds

Cash, Medicines and Assorted Supplies

Chungking, Aug. 5.

Over $50,000,000 in medicine, surgical instruments and clothes has been secured by 1,000,000 members of the National Chinese Women's Association for War Relief under the direction of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek during the Association's three years' existence.

Among the gifts received by the Association are $13,000,000 in cash; 788,496 ounces of gold and silver; 345 cases of medicine and surgical instruments for the army; over 3,000,000 quinine tablets; 21,000 bottles of cholera vaccine; 10,000 Canadian blankets and five ambulances.

The Association has distributed to the army $200,000 in cash; 220,000 padded overcoats; and over 500,000 pairs of sheets, and has given to the Chinese air force 1,000 fur-lined garments, 200 sweaters and 30,000 pairs of gloves.

The Association paid 628 visits to military hospitals, organized four training classes for nurses, maintained seven medical units in free China, established three handicraft factories for soldiers' families in Szechuen, and took care of 30,000 war orphans in 40 orphanages in west China.—Reuter.

Supply Minister To Broadcast

Mr. Herbert Morrison's Speech Will Be Heard On Orient Transmission

London, Aug. 5.

The Minister of Supply, Mr. Herbert Morrison, will broadcast in the "Matters of Moment" series over the British Broadcasting Corporation Programme on Wednesday, August 7, at 1.30 p.m. G.M.T. (Shanghai Summer Time 10.30 p.m., Wednesday) on GSH (13.97 metres), GSV (16.84 meters), GSI (19.66 meters), GSJ (13.93 metres), GSG (16.86 metres) and GST (13.92 metres).

Recordings of his speech will be broadcast on the same day at 5.45 G.M.T. (Shanghai Summer Time 2.45 a.m. Thursday) on GSD (25.52 metres) and GSF (19.82 metres). There will be two further rebroadcasts on the following day, Thursday, August 8, at 3 a.m. G.M.T. (Shanghai Summer Time 12.00 a.m.) on GSC (31.32 metres), GSD (25.53 metres) and GSB (31.55 metres) and at 7.45 a.m. G.M.T. (Shanghai Summer Time 4.45 p.m.) on GSB, GSF, GSD, A and GSI.—Reuter.

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12.45 News Bulletin in English
1.30 News in German
1.45-2.00 German Programme
2.00 Close down
5.00-6.00 Chinese Programme
6-6.30 Hungarian Programme
6.30-7.00 English Programme
7.00-7.45 French Programme
7.30-7.45 News in French
7.45-10.30 English Programme
7.45-8.00 News Bulletin in English
9.30-10.00 Commentary in English on the Day's News
10-10.30 Alfredo Campoli and his Orchestra
10.30-11.15 Russian Programme
10.45 News in Russian
11.15-11.45 German Programme
11.30 News in German
11.45-12.00 English Programme
12.00 Close down

TODAY

6-6.30 Netherlands Programme, including an address by the Consul-General for the Netherlands, M. G. W. Boissevain.
8.-9.30 "The Architecture of Music" by Peter Gracey illustrated with the following programme of recordings:
Sonata in C Sharp Minor (The Moonlight Sonata) Beethoven
Largo from Concerto in F Minor for Clavier .....Bach
Water Music Suite .....Handel
Suite No. 1 in C Major .....Bach
"On First Hearing The Cuckoo in Spring .....Delius
10-10.30 Dance Music.

TOMORROW

6-6.30 Italian Programme.
8.8.30 "Leadership in Nazi Germany"—Talk by John Harford.
8.30-9.00 "London Traffic"—B.B.C. recording of a broadcast recollection of some of the vehicles which have appeared at various times on the streets of London.
9-9.15 "A Tale of Melody"—Rosa Albach-Gerstel Singing songs of Schubert, accompanied by William Loewitt.
9.15-9.30 "News of England"—2. Notes on Domestic War-Time Life in England by Paul Tay.
10-10.30 Dance Music.

THURSDAY

6-6.30 Portuguese Programme.
8-9.00 "Carmen"—Opera by Bizet sung in Italian.
9-9.30 "This and That" by Brian Lewis.
10-10.30 Dance Music.

FRIDAY

6-6.30 Czech Programme.
8-9.00 The Week's Symphony Concert arranged by Anne Arkwright.
10-10.30 Dance Music.

SATURDAY

6-6.30 Spanish Programme.
8.30-9.00 The Art of Douglas Byng.
9-9.30 Dance Music.
10-10.30 Dance Music.

SUNDAY

6-6.30 Hungarian Programme.
8.30-9.00 Programe of Organ Music arranged by Peter Gracey.
9-9.30 The Weekly Service.
10-10.30 "Mood and Rhythm"—Programme arranged by Carol Arkwright.

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The Capricious (Elgar).
Waltz in C sharp minor (Chopin).
Largo e pressivo (Pugnani).
Tempo di minuetto (Pugnani).
Princesse Czarcas. (Kalmann).
There's something about a soldier.
Butterflies in the rain.
Birth of the passion.
La Golondrina.
Remember.
Méditation from "Thaïs".
Torch tunes of the times.
The Dondey's serenade.
Moon at sea.
My man.
Sunrise serenade.
Moon of Mont-Carlo.
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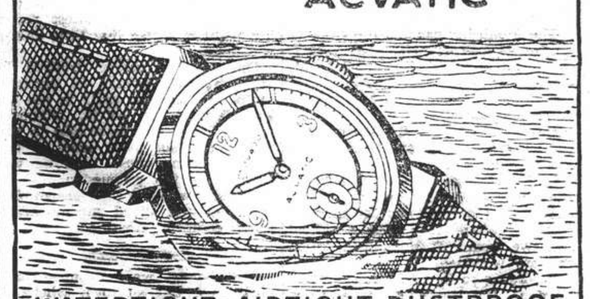

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H.C.L. Continues to Soar

Industrial Depression Spreads in Shanghai As Outlets of Goods to Interior Are Closed

THE closing of French Indo-China and Burma routes and blockade of Fukien and Chekiang ports has deprived local productions of their main outlets and is a contributing factor to the trade depression here, according to the report for July issued by the industrial section of the Shanghai Municipal Council. The report discloses that prices of certain commodities, including meat and rentals, have kept soaring for the past six months.

An index showing the cost of living of foreigners here registers an increase of 3.74 per cent over June while the purchasing power of the local dollar was reduced by 35.65 per cent in July in comparison with the October, 1939 base.

In the course of six months it was shown, the rent for a standard sized room in a detached or semi-detached house has gone up by 17.74 per cent. and rents for apartments and flats increased by 9.70 per cent., terrace houses 18.68 per cent. and single rooms 4.11 per cent. Municipal rates for the Settlement have gone up from 18 to 27 per cent. for extra-Settlement road areas from 16 to 24 per cent. and French Concession from 17 to 22 per cent. effective from July last.

Surcharge on electricity has been reduced from 180.97 to 170.93 per cent. and electric power for heating from 316.12 to 250.43 per cent. The effect has been partially offset by the increase in the gas surcharge which has risen from 80 to 158 per cent. effective after July 16.

In the food group prices of first grade bread have risen consequent on the shortage of flour while canned foods showed a slight depreciation in price as a result of improved foreign exchange rates. Vegetable prices were dependent on seasonal variation, a striking illustration being the case with tomatoes which in June sold for $1.15 per pound and have now dropped to the low summer level of 20 cents. Wages for servants also have gone up coincident with the increase in the cost of living of natives.

The local depression resulted in the local stocks and commodities market remaining dull since May the reason for the depression being four-fold viz (1), the May crash in speculation adversely effecting the commodities market, (2), over-stocking, (3) the effect of the developments among warring nations upon local stock, and (4), the closing of the Burma and Indo-China routes and blockade of Chekiang and Fukien ports. Wholesale prices remained low in July while retail prices were not in trend with the whole market, says the report.

In the Chinese cost of living index it was estimated that a lower standard in July, involved a cost of living 3.33 times higher than for the same period in 1936. The Chinese food index for July showed an increase of 7.54 per cent. over the previous month due to the high prices of vegetables generally and higher rice prices for the first half of the month. The rent index showed an increase of 14.22 per cent. for January-June while there was a slight decline in the prices of clothing.

Rice Price Drops

The price of rice for the latter part of July disclosed a marked drop owing to continuous arrivals of the cereal from Hongkong and other places. It was stated that plans were well under way to obtain loans from bankers so that large stocks of rice may be ordered. Reduced cost of production has occasioned a satisfactory decrease in the price of coal briquettes.

There has also been a welcome drop in coal prices consequent on seasonal decrease in consumption, reduced demand due to curtailed production of industrial goods, improvement in foreign exchange rates, continuous importation and discharging of hoarded stocks due to competition.

Import restrictions in the Malayas, the Dutch East Indies and military operations in Chekiang ports have had the effect of lowering local wholesale prices due to the difficulty of disposing of local products, but to offset this is the scarcity of products from these places and the consequent higher prices prevailing for such goods.

The economic situation showed a recession from early last month due to the decline in commodity prices. This was further aggravated later in the month by the closing of Chekiang and Fukien ports which had served as gateways to trade with the hinterland. New tariff barriers in North China, the tightening of import control in India and increasing difficulty in getting raw materials have made their effects felt in virtually every type of Shanghai industry.

Foreign Workers Prove Efficient

Strike Settlement Remote As Management Refuses To Concede a Single Point

Reiterating the statement made a few days ago that they do not intend to concede a single point to the strikers, an official of the Shanghai Gas Company stated that the Russian and German refugee workers have proved themselves to be most efficient and have learned enough in the past two weeks to maintain a normal supply of gas to consumers.

Questioned about a recent report stating that the strikers had modified their demands and were now asking for much less than at the beginning of the strike, the same official said that the management of the company was now in a position to dictate their own terms to the striking Chinese workmen and that the strikers' demands were still unacceptable. He also added that should the administration give in to the Chinese demands now, this would only strengthen the possibility of further demands a few months from now.

It was further said that at the beginning of the strike, the administration of the Shanghai Gas Company was obliged to employ many foreign workers who had since proved to be totally incompetent. These were later dismissed and abler men were hired, with the result that the present temporary staff has become more than satisfactory. It was also hinted that, should no understanding be reached between the administration and the strikers, the majority of these men would be retained permanently. At present there are almost 200 foreign workers at the Gas Company, drawing ten dollars a day. This pay was explained by an official of the company, who stated that the work done by these substitutes was very difficult in the present hot weather.

"Revue Nationale Chinoise"

The new issue of the local French language review "Revue Nationale Chinoise," dated August, features a series of interesting editorials, comprising a speech delivered on the occasion of the French National Holiday by H.E. the Ambassador of France in China, a valuable study by Eleanor Kittredge on "Immortal France," a historical and technical survey of the much-discussed Burma highway and Burma railway, and an article on "The Good Earth," comparing the French and the Chinese peasant. The R. P. André Bonnichon deals with the organization of the juridical department of the Aurora University in Shanghai. A great number of documents full of topical interest are to be found in various columns of this issue, including a survey of the achievements of the reorganized Government in Nanking by Mr. Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity, an exhaustive account of the social work undertaken, during the last months, by the authorities of the French Concession, and the translation of various speeches delivered on the occasion of the third anniversary of the Loukiachao incident. The book review, press review, economical and general items and information, and other permanent features are to be found as usual.

Shanghai War Savings Association

The sum of £7,900 was remitted to London on July 27. The number of subscribers at that date was 456.

Both these figures must be increased before August 26. Please make an effort to do so by joining the Association. Pay in at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 18 The Bund.

New Regime Takes Lead Against Kidnappers

Consider Enforcement of Rigorous Abduction Laws

The initiative in crime suppression has been taken by officials of the régime here by possible enforcement of the old Chinese anti-kidnapping laws providing the death penalty for abductors, it was learned from a well-informed source yesterday.

If enforced, these laws which were once part and parcel of the Chinese criminal code, would not operate in the Settlement and French Concession unless they are simultaneously reintroduced by the Chungking authorities, which is doubtful.

Anti-kidnapping Laws

The Chinese anti-kidnapping and banditry laws which came into existence in the days of the old Provisional Court were among the most stringent laws ever passed by the Chinese authorities. Not only were kidnappers who were caught armed given the extreme penalty of the law, but severe penalties also were provided for their families and even for any person who retained the simplest connection with them, including landlords whose premises had been used by kidnappers.

Confiscation of Property

In the case of landlords of houses where kidnappings took place, the laws provided confiscation of the property by the competent authorities. Tenants were required to secure the proper guarantees before being allowed to rent a house.

The anti-kidnapping laws came into force after considerable agitation had broken out for relief from the wave of kidnapping and epidemic of banditry in Shanghai at the time.

Whether the rigours of the laws had any salutary effect in checking the crime epidemic was never disclosed, but the laws were repealed about four years ago.

Bomb Discovered In Pillbox

Evepost Defence Point Scene of Discovery; Found by Annamite

Another bomb was found near the Mercury Press Company yesterday. The missile, said to be about six inches high, four inches wide and about two inches deep, was discovered at 3.30 p.m. by an Annamite soldier inside the concrete pill-box opposite the newspaper's offices.

The pill-box, occupied by French troops on Saturday morning, following the discovery of a bomb in the printing press of the Evening Post and Mercury, has been manned by the French regulars to give additional protection to the oft-threatened evening paper.

This new bomb discovery deepened the mystery surrounding recent events when a Russian guard disappeared early on Thursday morning, shortly before a bomb was planted in the printing press.

French police officials were reluctant to give any details concerning the discovery of this bomb and stated that the excitement had been caused by electricians, fixing a fan inside the pill-box.

Dispute Over Cheque In U.S. Court

$2,000 Pass Cause of Action

An American-born Chinese, Mr. Henry Bagaman, was ordered to pay $2,000 and costs to Mr. Yu Chang-mei in a dispute over the purchase of a pass from the Japanese for Swatow, by Commissioner N. E. Lurton in the U.S. Court yesterday. The plaintiff was represented by Mr. Paul F. Faison, and stated in court that he had asked Mr. Bagaman to obtain a pass to Swatow for him, giving him $2,000 for this purpose. Defendant gave him in return a cheque for the same amount in case he should be unable to get the pass. Later, said the witness, he decided not to go to Swatow, but was not able to cash Bagaman's cheque, as it was stopped.

Mr. Bagaman stated that he had obtained a pass from a certain Japanese, and had paid $2,000 for it. Plaintiff then told him that he did not require the pass. Witness pointed out that he had already paid $2,000 for one, and that he would not return the money to plaintiff.

The defendant was ordered to pay the sum on the grounds that he had given Mr. Yu a cheque for $2,000 with no conditions or obligations attached.

Two Robber Suspects Arrested in Court

Attended Trail of Eight Accomplices

Two robber suspects, one of them a woman, were daring enough to go to the First Special District Court to attend a hearing as visitors when their alleged confederates were being tried. They were caught by the police and taken to the police station for questioning and they are expected to be brought before the same court next time to be tried together with the other eight men charged with an armed robbery committed on August 1 in Tongshan Road.

This happened on Saturday when Li Ching-hwa and Mrs. Wang Hsu-sze, the robber suspects, were sitting quietly in the courtroom where the eight men were being questioned. Just before the conclusion of the hearing they were discovered by the police, who asked the court to postpone the hearing pending yet further arrests.

All accused were caught in connection with a daring robbery staged in the residence of Chen Chi-yuen at No. 8 Lane 310 Tongshan Road early in the morning, when inmates of the house were still in bed. The robbers gained entrance into several rooms by climbing a drying stage. With some of them covering the inmates with pistols, the other desperadoes began ransacking the place.

As a result of a careful search, they obtained more than $7,500 worth of cloth, clothing and other valuable articles which they put into a truck and drove away. The quick-acting Gordon Road police took up the chase, later resulting in eight suspects being arrested and a large part of booty recovered.

Nanking Bans Many School Books

Revised Editions Being Prepared

It would appear that when Chinese students in Shanghai and occupied districts in Chekiang and Kiangsu return to their schools after this summer vacation to resume their school work they and their teachers will have difficulties in providing text books, as many of the books are said to be undesirable by the new Nanking régime.

It is reported that an editing and revision committee has been working for some time past under the Ministry of Education of the new régime and a ministerial order has been issued to provincial and district authorities requiring them to choose text books according to the official desire.

It is admitted that with the limited time at their disposal, the Nanking committeemen have not yet quite finished their work but that they have "revised a little" the text books published by the leading Chinese publishing firms, including the Commercial Press, Chung Hwa Book Company and World Book Company.

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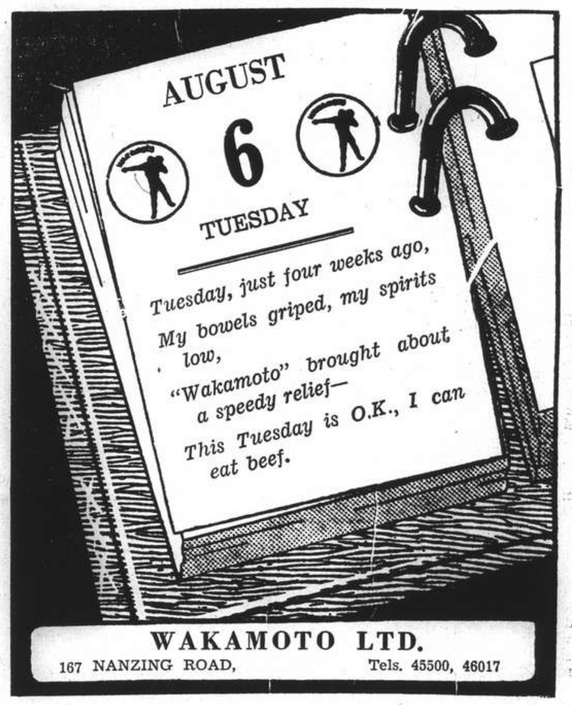
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THE SPORTS PAGE

Feller Wins Eighteenth

Defeating Yankees, 3-1, Brings Cleveland Near First Place; Lefty Grove's 292nd Triumph

New York, Aug. 5.

BLAZING Bob Feller picked the world champion New York Yankees for his eighteenth victim of the season in a thrilling 3 to 1 victory which advanced the Clevelang Indians to within half a game of the Detroit Tigers in the Dizzy American League race. The Tigers Lost a full lap when the ancient Lefty Grove scored a 7 to 3 win over them for the third place Boston Red Sox.

Incidentally it was "Old Mose's" eighth victory in the current campaign and his 292nd lifetime mark. He is in the pitching trade since 1920 and in the majors since 1925. Left Grove was aided by his old time pal Jimmy Foxx who connected for his 24th homer of the season in the second inning.

Big Hank Greenberg, remodelled Detroit outfielder, tried in vain to put the league leaders in the running by smacking his 21st circuit smash of the season.

At Chicago, the washington Senators beat the fourth place White Sox in both ends of a double-header, 4-3 and 1-0. The Chicago lads tied up the count at three-all in the eighth inning of the opener when Taft Wright connected for a homer, but the determined Senators pulled the game out of the fire in the tenth inning when Joe Louis, Washington infielder, banged a double which drove the winning tally across the platter.

The nightcap was a thrilling mound duel with Ken Chase finally emerging victorious as he held the Dykes, boys to three hits and no runs. Jake Early drove in the only run of the game with a triple in the third inning.

The St. Louis Browns kicked Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics deeper down the cellar by taking both ends of a bargain bill at St. Louis, 5 to 4 and 6 to 4.

Nation League Unchanged

The National League situation remained virtually unchanged as both the leading Cincinnati Reds and the second place Brooklyn Dodgers divided their respective double-headers. The Reds dropped the opener at Boston, 5-3, when Max West, slugging outfielder, drove out a three-bagger with two men aboard to break a 3-3 tie. The Reds came back strong in the nightcap, trimming the cellarites, 12-9, mostly on the strength of Frank McCormick's two doubles and two singles and Bill Werber's tenth homer of the season, Chicago trimmed the Brooklyn Dodgers in the first game at Flatbursh, 11 to 3, with a 21-hit assault which included a homer by catcher Al Todd. The Dodgers snatched the second game in eleven innings, 7 to 6.

At the Polo Grounds, the Giants and the St. Louis Cardinals divided their twin bill, The New Yorkers taking the opener, 3-2, but dropping the second, 6-3. Ernie Koy did his best to give the Cardinals a win by betting homers in the second and eighth innings but they were unable to muster further scoring strength.

The Pittsburgh Pirates took both ends of a double-header from the Philadelphia Phillies, 6-1 and 6-4. The Pirates particularly enjoyed their win in the first game because it ended Philly pitcher Hugh Mulcahy's winning streak at four, while in the nightcap Charles Frye, a US$17,500 rookie, yielded nine hits and five runs in seven innings including a homer by Debs Garms.

Results of Play

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	4	9	2
Chicago	3	9	2
11 innings.			
Batteries: Leonard, Masterson and Ferrell; Lyons and Tresh.			
Washington	1	6	1*
Chicago	0	3	0
Batteries: Chase and Early; Rigney and Turner.			
Philadelphia	4	10	0
St. Louis	5	10	0
Batteries: Dean, Beale, Potter and Hayes; Kennedy and Swift.			
Philadelphia	4	10	1*
St. Louis	6	8	1
Batteries: Caster and Wagner; Auker and Swift.			
*—Night caps.			
Boston	7	8	2
Detroit	3	8	2
Batteries: Grove and Foxx; Newhouser, Trout, Seats and Tebbetts.			
New York	1	5	0
Cleveland	3	10	0
Batteries: Ruffing and Dickey, Rosar; Feller and Hemsley.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	6	12	0
Philadelphia	1	4	1
Batteries: Iswell and Davis; Mulcahy, Brown, Beck and Warren.			
Pittsburgh	6	13	2*
Philadelphia	4	8	2
Batteries: Lanning, MacFayden, Heintselman and Lopez; Frye Smoll, Johnson and Millies, Warren.			
Chicago	11	21	2
Brooklyn	3	8	1
Batteries: Olsen, French and Todd; Fitzsimmons, Carleton, Grissom, Hamlin and Mancuso.			
Chicago	6	11	2
Brooklyn	7	13	1
Batteries: Passeau and Todd; Casey, Tamulis, Hamlin, Davis and Phelps. Mancuso.			
St. Louis	2	7	0
New York	3	11	0
Batteries: Shoun and Padgett, Owen; Schumacher and Danning.			
St. Louis	6	14	1*
New York	3	9	2
Batteries: McGee and Owen; Lohrman, Lynn, Melton, Brown and Danning.			
Cincinnati	3	5	3
Boston	5	10	0
Batteries: Walters and Lombardi; Errickson, Piechota and Berres.			
Cincinnati	12	17	0*
Boston	9	16	2
Batteries: Beggs, Shoffner, Turner and Baker, Lombardi; Tobin, Javery, Coffman, Strincevich and Berres, Masi.			
*—Nightcaps.			

Team Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	W.	L.	Pct.
Detroit	60	40	.600
Cleveland	59	40	.596
Chicago	49	46	.516
Boston	51	48	.515
New York	49	47	.510
Washington	44	57	.436
St. Louis	44	57	.436
Philadelphia	38	60	.388

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Cincinnati	63	33	.656
Brooklyn	57	40	.588
New York	51	42	.548
Chicago	52	50	.510
St. Louis	47	47	.500
Pittsburgh	46	48	.489
Boston	32	59	.352
Philadelphia	32	60	.348

—United Press.

Shanghai Golf Club

The results of the August Monthly Cup follow:—

"A" CLASS

A. J. Clark	80—12—68
A. B. Davis	75— 5—70
W. H. B. Rigg	76— 5—71
J. C. Dickson	78— 7—71
I. F. Aucott	81— 7—74
L. D. Carson	79— 3—76

"B" CLASS

R. A. Jones	93—20—73
H. A. Shaw	92—18—74
F. R. Engdahl	93—18—75
B. S. Jenkins	95—20—75
A. L. Piper	92—16—76
S. C. Brisk	97—20—77
H. W. Snow	101—24—77

The results of the July Monthly Bogey are apprended:—

"A" CLASS

J. M. Avent	One Down

"B" CLASS

*C. Appelboom	Two Down
*A. L. Piper	Two Down
David C. Berger	Four Down
S. C. Brisk	Five Down

*—Tie.

Ladies' Softball League

Following are the team standing in the Ladies' Softball League:—

"A" DIVISION

	P.	W.	L.	Per Cent
C.C.C.	5	5	0	1.000
A.S.P. "A"	5	4	1	.800
In Uno	6	4	2	.667
E. V.	5	3	2	.600
Texaco	7	2	5	.286
Foreign "Y"	5	1	4	.200
S.A.S.	5	0	5	.000

"B" DIVISION

A.S.P. "B"	3	3	0	1.000
Lantern	5	4	1	.800
Telephones	4	2	2	.500
Betar	5	1	4	.200
J.A.C.	3	0	3	.000

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Such is Baseball on the Racecourse

The first sacker is looking at the umpire for his verdict—in the game between the First and Second Battalions on Sunday.

Wan Beats "Killer" Kubiak

Winner Far Superior Boxer and Wards Off Onslaughts; Welch Defeats Lewko

BOXING with complete calm and confidence and exhibiting an almost air-tight defence Nicki Wan did not experience tremendous difficulty in defeating Leo "Killer" Kubiak on points in the ten-round main event at the fight presentation at the Royal Garden Lawns yesterday evening. This programme, which marked the resumption of professional boxing in Shanghai after a lapse of nearly one year, was well received by a crowd of over 4,000 interested spectators and though matters might have been speeded up throughout the evening in order to have given those present a chance to have got home earlier, the six fights that were seen were better than many perhaps expected.

Right from the outset of the principal bout Kubiak appeared to be waiting for an opening to allow him to send over the sleep producing right jolt that finished off Ausborn in lightning time, but though he tried on a number of occasions he nearly always missed by inches and never once did he connect squarely with Wan's jaw. The truth of the matter was that the northern boy was far too quick and elusive for the Marine and a far superior boxer. He covered up extremely well and most of the blows that the American delivered were taken on Wan's gloves and arms. As the fight progressed Kubiak's chances of landing with his knock-out punch gradually slipped away and towards the finish Wan definitely assumed the attack and with well directed attacks shook the Leatherneck more than once.

In the special main event, also of ten rounds, Happy Welch of the Fourth Mariries, made a successful debut in Shanghai, securing a decision over Sam Lewko, local Maccabi champion. Welch showed that he is a fine boxer with excellent judgment, but after he seemed to have the local man in bad shape in the fourth he allowed him to come back and last the distance. Welch is definitely an acquisition to the local fight game, his timing, footwork and general ring knowledge being good, but though he punches hard, he lacks power in his right hand. Had he possessed a knock-out punch, Lewko would have been asleep before the fifth round terminated.

Little Thunderstorm made a none too impressive comeback against a game but inexperienced opponent in a six-rounder. Kid Friedlander, his opponent, was obvoiously not as fit as he should have been and though the Chinese won quite easily he never appeared as dangerous as he did years ago, while his punching powers seem to have shipped several pegs the wrong way.

In the three four-round preliminaries, Simpkins of the Fourth Marines, outpointed Tiger Usoff in a bout that was devoid of boxing entirely and which resembled a mauling match; Kid Ruckenstein, local Jewish youth, defeated Gentile of the Marines on points in a bout that was full of action while in the opener Joe Schott, Shanghai, secured the judges' decision from Walden of the Marines after a good fight.

Two Rounds to Wan

The first round of the main event saw Wan and Kubiak sizing each other up and little action or damage was observed. The second and third went to Wan by narrow margins, the Northern champion scoring repeatedly with well judged straight-lefts and left-hooks. Kubiak attempted to open up but clever defence by Wan saw the "Killer's" right go whizzing past his head by inches or land solidly on his gloves or arms. The fourth went to Wan by a fair edge, several powerful lefts and rights driving back Kubiak across the ring. The Marine, biding his time, failed again with his well famed right but in the sixth he shook his opponent with three quick, short, wicked rights. Wan was hurt by these blows and Kubiak had him going, but he could not consolidate his advantage and Wan came back fighting. The remainder of the bout saw Wan gradually but surely getting very much on top and as the bout drew to a close, the northern champion held an indisputable lead which only a knock-out would have erased.

Inter-Club Tennis Play Yesterday

Clube Lusitano Win from Country Club, 15-0; Good Chance for Second Place

Several clubs both in the Men's and Ladies' Tennis Leagues, made full use of the fine weather to play off their rained-out fixtures yesterday. The most important of these engagements was the clash between the Clube Lusitano and the Country Club as the Portuguese players gained a sweeping triumph of 15-0 to make a last-minute bid for the second place in the senior division of the Men's League. The Cricket Club team were thus dislodged from the runner-up position, but they will be given a chance to regain it on Friday when they play off their final fixture against the Bramtoco Tennis Club. They will have by no means a simple task as they require no less than twelve sets to oust the Clube Lusitano.

In another senior meeting, the French Club and the Shanghai Recreation Club battled to an 8-7 decision with the C.S.F. players just managing to outplay their adversaries. Through this victory, the French Club are assured of the fourth place in the senior standings. A second division fixture was also played off yesterday, resulting in the Shanghai Recreation Club junior side swamping the Shanghai Jewish Recreation Club by 11-4.

Ladies' Second Division

In the second division of the Ladies' League, a critical fixture was witnessed yesterday when the leading C.S.F. players ousted the second-place Bramtoco Tennis Club by a decisive margin, 7-2. Through this comfortable win, the French Club have now gained a handy advantage of six sets over their nearest rivals.

The senior players of the Clube Lusitano were never more convincing than yesterday as they took every set with the greatest of ease, in the majority of cases not permitting their rivals to take more than three games in each set. Matters at the French Club were decidedly more even with none of the matches being won in straight sets. The C.S.F. men had an edge on their opponents, however, and emerged victorious in three of the matches. They were best served by their leading couples when Indricksen and Segalen disposed of P. Madar and J. H. Pott by 6-2, 6-2, 1-6, while Impey and Clarke had slightly more difficulty in winning from F. R. Kermani and H. P. Madar by 6-4, 6-2, 6-8.

Yesterday's Results

Detailed scores follow:—

MEN'S LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

CLUBE LUSITANO 15; COUNTRY CLUB 0

A Costa and B. V. de Senna beat Cassels and Williamson, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.
H. C. Collaco and L. Marcal beat Cahusac and Miramis, 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.
Rozario and V. Souza beat Ewing and Mathews, 6-0, 6-3, 6-3.
S. A. Collaco and B. Pintos beat Pearson and Hill, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.
Passos and A. Souza beat Stewart and Eckford, 6-4, 6-1, 6-1.

C.S.F. 8; RECS 7

Indricksen and Segalen beat P. Madar and J. H. Pott, 6-2, 6-2, 1-6.
Impey and Clarke beat F. R. Kermani and H. P. Madar, 6-4, 6-2, 6-8.
Krenov and Scheltus lost to G. E. Marshall and T. W. Murray, 6-4, 4-6, 3-6.
Gculmy and Sardeman lost to J. R. Macdonald and R. Watson, 6-2, 6-8, 2-6.
Shaffer and Arnvig beat Garwood and W. H. Harvey, 6-0, 6-8, 7-5.

SECOND DIVISION

RECS 11; JEWISH RECS 4

R. C. Murray and E. B. Brodd lost to Goldstein and Schaffer, 2-6, 3-6, 2-6.
P. R. Kermani and Britto beat Poliak and Inswold, 6-0, 6-2, 6-4.
J. Lerlou and E. A. Weidman beat Slossman and Leibovich, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.
Hapward and Meyer beat Hauer and Nissim, 6-1, 6-0, 6-2.
Harris and Davie beat Chaikin and Menshcu, 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.

LADIES' LEAGUE

SECOND DIVISION

BRAMTOCO 2; C.S.F. 7

Mrs. Bradley and Miss Gershevich beat Mrs. E. G. Popple and Mrs. Spiegler, 6-2, 9-11, 6-1.
Miss Braun and Miss Fletcher lost to Mrs. Kujec and Miss Horsky, 5-7, 4-6, 3-6.
Miss Malinovsky and Mrs. Moussasticoff lost to Mrs. Huxley and Mrs. Richards, 2-6, 4-6, 2-6.

LATEST STANDINGS

Men's League

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	L.
Japanese T.C.	90	87	3
Clube Lusitano	105	65	40
Cricket Club	90	54	36
C.S.F.	105	54	51
Recs	105	44	61
Columbia C.C.	89	35	54
Bramtoco	90	25	65
Country Club	104	25	79

SECOND DIVISION

Japanese T.C.	120	104	16
Clube Lusitano	120	90	30
A.S.F.	120	73	47
Recs	135	71	64
Swiss Club	120	70	50
Police "A"	120	63	57
C.S.F.	120	39	81
Cricket Club	120	36	84
Jewish Recs	135	35	100
Police "B"	120	34	86

Ladies League

FIRST DIVISION

	P.	W.	L.
C.S.F.	72	63	9
Country Club "A"	72	56	16
A.S.P.	72	30	42
Rockhill Club	72	29	43
Swiss Club	72	25	47
Country Club "B"	72	13	59

SECOND DIVISION

C.S.F.	72	52	20
Bramtoco	72	46	26
Columbia C.C.	63	38	25
C.S.F. "F"	63	30	33
Rowing Club	63	25	38
A.S.P.	63	7	56

Bobbies Play British Empire to a Draw

London, Aug. 5.

Playing twelve a side, the Metropolitan Police drew with the British Empire XI in a match played yesterday.

Batting for the British Empire XI, Clarke, who has represented the West Indies in Test matches, contributed 85 to his side's score.

The final score was:

British Empire 220
Metropolitan Police ..213 (for 10 wickets)—Reuter.

Lawn Bowls Rink Championships

Shanghai and Yangtszepoo Seem Best Represented; Recs Not in Running

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club and the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club appear to be the best represented up to the present in the lawn bowls Rinks Championship, the third round of which closed on Sunday, as both these clubs still have two rinks each in the running. Though the championships are purely individual contests, inter-club rivalry is by no means completely in the background. The Junior Golf Club, the Clube Lusitano and the Hongkew Golf Club are the only other clubs which are still represented in the title play with one rink apiece. The surprising feature of the competition is the elimination of all the fours of the Shanghai Recreation Club, leaders of the league, in the early rounds.

The majority of the third round matches were worked off on Sunday as the day was specially set aside for these engagements. Several close encounters were seen, the closest being the 14-13 victory scored by A. Marshall's four over H. A. Ozorio's rink. Another hotly contested game resulted from the meeting of two S.L.B.C. rinks some time ago when C. Richards' team managed to disposed of E. Owen's four by 20-19.

Another S.L.B.C. aggregation was eliminated from the championship by a fellow-rink with J. Munro's quartette outplaying T. S. Parry's four, 19-17. After a neck-and-neck race with J. P. de Campos' four, R. Conduit's rink was able to gain the upper hand by 20-17 in another well-matched fixture.

Of the one-sided engagements, A. M. Gutierrez and his four provided excellent form to account for the defeat of the strong rink headed by R. C. Aitkenhead, the final score being in favour of the Hongkew Golf Club players by 31-10. Also played on Sunday was the meeting between A. D. Denton's and G. Pryde's rinks with the former quartette registering a fairly handsome triumph by 27-12.

Two other matches were played quite some while ago and resulted in S. S. Wilkinson's and A. M. Souza's rinks winning their way into the fourth round.

Third Round Results

Results of the third round rinks championships follow:—

A. Marshall (skip), A. McLean, R. Matheson, J. Campbell defeated H. A. Ozorio (skip), F. Machado, B. F. Marques, J. M. Gutierrez.

J. Munro (skip), A. Harvey, A. S. Russell, Stevenson defeated T. S. Parry (skip), J. J. Evans, A. T. Barrett, B. H. M. Broomhall.

S. S. Wilkinson (skip), W. R. Chisholm, H. McMahon, W. C. Grant defeated T. W. Murray (skip), T. J. Aldeguer, J. R. Macdonald, F. R. Kermani.

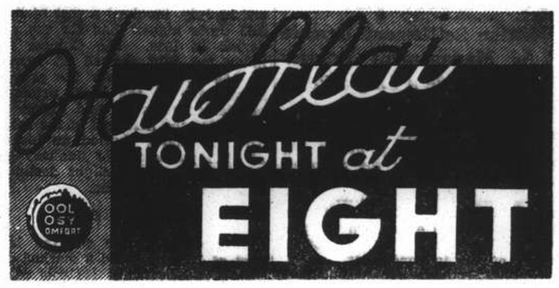
A. M. Souza (skip), A. F. Gomes, O. Edgren, F. M. F. Gutierrez defeated C. M. Sequeira (skip), C. A. Silva, J. J. Souza, A. A. Assis.

A. M. Gutierrez (skip), A. Portaria, E. C. J. Pereira, A. H. Corveth defeated R. C. Aitkenhead (skip), A. Sharp, W. G. Francis, M. McVicar.

C. Richards (skip), C. Pratt, A. A. Chalmers, F. Young defeated E. Owen (skip), A. R. Eisenhut, J. A. Brown, J. P. Stalker.

A. D. Denton (skip), K. L. Swartzell, H. R. Hill, P. Shaw defeated G. Pryde (skip), J. Crighton, D. Cummings, V. Mason.

R. Conduit (skip), J. Bradley, S. Craig, J. B. Williams defeated J. P. de Campos (skip), S. del Rivero, C. L. Passos, A. C. Sequeira.



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Chasing clues and cuties..always getting his man..and not doing bad with the ladies, either!
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CHARLIE McCARTHY DETECTIVE
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NEW UNIVERSAL PICTURE

Woman's Page

(In her home, within the sound of the chimes from Big Ben and the ringing of the Commons division bell, Mrs. Winston Churchill is, as she has been for thirty years, at once the centre and the background of one of the Empire's most famous statesmen. The writer of this impression of the wife of England's Prime Minister was for some years a member of the Churchill household in England.)

In an age when the tendency is for women to seek careers of their own, it may well be that in so doing they are ceasing to influence noticeably their sons and husbands. How extraordinary lucky then is the man who has both mother and wife equally devoted to him and equally willing to allow their own social gifts to be but a background for his life and service to his country.

Such a one is Winston Spencer Churchill, Prime Minister of England, who was born of illustrious parents sixty odd years ago—his father, brother to the Duke of Marlborough, and his mother daughter of wealthy American citizens.

Brilliant fathers do not always have clever sons, but the average is pretty high, and after the tragic death of Lord Randolph Churchill it was soon felt that he had bequeathed much of his fire and vivid oratory to his younger son. Many debutante hearts beat faster when young Winston looked their way, although he confessed that he preferred men and horses to girls.

It was not until 1908 that at one of the season's most fashionable weddings he married Miss Clementine Hozier, daughter of the widowed Lady Blanche Hozier and granddaughter of the Earl of Airlie. It had been a case of love at first sight, and the match has proved an ideal one, standing strong and firm through all the changes that thirty years of married life must bring. Mutual interests, singleness of purpose, and a definite regard for domestic and family life have made this possible.

* * *

Talks French Fluently

After instruction at home by governesses, Mrs. Churchill and her sister Nelly (now the wife of Colonel Henry Romilly) attended the Girls' Gramar School at Berkhamsted. Here, by mixing with girls of all social grades, they learned that broad outlook on life which has proved as valuable as their excellent general education. Accustomed to talk French fluently from infancy, Mrs. Churchill is in great demand at Embassy and diplomatic functions, as so few English people are really competent linguists. Tall, slight, lovely, and gracious, always well but never extravagantly dressed, she can never be seen without being admired and never met without being remembered.

Tennis was for many years Mrs. Churchill's favourite game, and she often played in tournaments at Roehampton, Frinton, and on the Riviera. One of the first hard courts (en tout cas) in England was put down at her country home, a remodelled old farmhouse in Sussex.

Mrs. Churchill is more interested in horses than in other animals, and is an accomplished rider. Cars are to her a means of transport only, and she never drives one, but has always enjoyed driving a high-spirited horse round the district of her country home. Whilst confessing to a great love of the theatre and the opera, she deeply appreciates the peace of the country, and spends many hours "pottering" round the garden, where rockeries are her favourite haunts.

No worthy cause or person asks her help in vain, and from early childhood her youngsters were taught to consider others. Nowhere has Mrs. Churchill's character, love, and common sense been more noticeable than in her dealings with her children; she loves them devotedly but not blindly. I remember one Nannie saying to me, "You can always count on a fair deal from her: she never listens to the children's tales without getting my story, too—not many mothers do that."

* * *

Children Brought Up Simply

The children were brought up simply—plain, sensible clothes, few parties and treats, simple toys and cheap pleasures, lots of fun and family companionship. In these days of child population controversy Mr. Churchill's dictum may be recalled—"every couple should have four children—one to replace each parent, one for accidents, and one for increase." His wife laughingly applauded him—they have four children.

Diana, the eldest child, now Mrs. Duncan Sandys, is both wife and daughter to Members of Parliament. With her lovely pale gold hair and large blue eyes and dazzling complexion, she is a most attractive young matron, busily engaged in domestic life at her home near Westminster.

It was at one of her father's electioneering meetings that Diana met her future husband. For when an election is approaching Mrs. Churchill and her daughters become ardent campaigners.

Randolph, the second child and only boy, has always been a handsome personage with fair hair and classical features like his mother. Beyond a brilliant lecture in America, he has so far done little to single him out from other contemporaries. His war wedding to the youthful Lady Pamela Digby took place recently, as his regiment was ordered to France.

* * *

Daughter on the Stage

Sarah (called after her fiery ancestress, the first Duchess of Marlborough), whose real Titian-coloured curly hair, beautiful green eyes, and perfect features make her one of the loveliest of her generation, has achieved success on the stage. In New York, in 1936, she married Vic Oliver, a stage comedian, who is now singing at a London night club. Marigold, born in November, 1918, died tragically from a throat infection some two years later. When the name of the new baby was being discussed, her father wanted her called "Mercy," for, said he, "Although we are victorious, we must show the vanquished that we can be merciful"—an interesting sidelight on one often regarded as war-monger and vindictive enemy. Last of the family, Mary, now aged 17½, growing up at home, fair and tall and lovely, is quite naturally the delight of her adoring parents. She was a war-time debutante at Queen Charlotte's ball, held recently in London.

* * *

Experienced Home-maker

As a home-maker Mrs. Churchill has had vast experience, for in all the range of her husband's appointments there have been many changes of abode. With young children she always insisted on living in one of London's famous squares near Hyde Park or Kensington Gardens so that even in London the family could be out of doors when possible. Very keen on the open air herself, she was often to be found playing in the park with or without Nannie.

Mrs. Churchill has what almost amounts to genius in altering and redecorating houses, and few women can gauge possibilities as quickly as she. Contractors and decorators always see her point of view in the end, however unusual it seemed at first.

Following her own mother's ideas, she, too, sent her girls to one of the large London day schools for girls. She has a horror of the Society school where education is often neglected and valuable impressionable years wasted.

When schooldays were over and her daughters "came out," she insisted on attendance at various classes—languages, drama, dancing, painting, domestic science, and social service. In this way she felt that they would be well equipped to fill any role which the future would demand from them.

Photographs by Josepho.

Recent Arrivals in American Community

Mrs. H. R. Trump is the wife of Lieut. H. R. Trump, U.S.N., Chaplain to the Fourth Regiment, U.S. Marine Corps, in Shanghai. Her husband succeeded Lieut. Roy R. Marken, U.S.N. With her daughters, Phyllis (left), aged eleven, and Dorothy, aged thirteen, she is a recent arrival here.

Hostel Works Till Blown Up

Food Distributed During Raids

Many women shared in the hardships of the B. E. F.'s fight in Flanders and Northern France. Four of them were on the staff of a Salvation Army hostel at Calais and they left only when it was blown up.

One of them, Mrs. Rose Fleming, daughter of Canon Edmunds, of Croydon, said that the staff had had a "terrific time" for a month. "For the last fortnight we never had our clothes off. We kept the hostel going and, in addition, ran a mobile canteen, which served a radius of about 20 miles. It also got as far as Dunkirk.

"There was no shortage of food, and we were able to get it distributed effectively in spite of air raids. We slept when we could in the cellar.

Slept in a Barn

"One night we were told that the place next door was on fire. We went into the open country and spent the light in a barn. When we returned we found that the hostel had been bombed.

"All that was left was the storeroom in the basement, where the provisions were intact. We were told to get out as quickly as we could. So we handed the stores to the troops, and left in a cargo steamer, which took nine hours to get from Calais to Folkestone.

"German planes attacked us, but Spitfires appeared from nowhere and beat them off."

B.W.A. War Work Knitting Section

The British Women's Association's War Work Knitting Section will be closed during the month of August. The Section will reopen on September 4.

New Bread For Old

Stale bread can be made to taste like new if treated this way: Take the loaf or roll and hold it under the cold-water tap (running very slowly) so that the crust is made just moist, then place in a moderate oven for a few minutes. The crust of the bread will taste crisp and new, and the steam from the outside of the bread makes the inside soft and spongy.

Neptune Takes a Pick-Me-Up

But Supply is Assured

Upon Britain's export trade depends her ability to purchase raw materials from other countries overseas. Therefore, after the first shock of war, British manufacturers braced themselves to meet the new difficulties, and made "Business as Usual" their motto.

Amongst the many commodities that British firms are continuing to export, despite the lurking submarine and the hidden mine, is the well-known Krushcen Salts. Messrs. E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., the manufacturing chemists of Manchester, who make Kruschen Salts, report that a consignment of 50,000 bottles of Kruschen Salts recently went to the bottom.

"But disregarding that contribution to Father Neptune," they say "our shipments are reaching most of their usual destinations. Supplies of Kruschen Salts, in fact, reach over 100 different countries regularly. Today, as for many years past, the "little daily dose" of Kruschen Salts still continues to be the morning ritual of millions of people all over the world."

Methylated Spirit

For Washing and Cleaning

A few drops of methylated spirit added to the water in which they are rinsed gives silk garments a good finish when they are ironed and helps to keep silk stockings from spotting with rain.

When piano keys need cleaning they should be wiped with a piece of clean old linen moistened with methylated spirit. This leaves the surface clean and glossy and cannot damage the keys.

When a coloured straw hat begins to look faded it should first be wiped with a piece of plush or velvet, to remove dust, and then brushed over with methylated spirit.

Scratched or worn places on coloured kid shoes may be glazed over with matching sealing-wax dissolved in methylated spirit and applied with a soft brush. A seal that has become clogged with sealing-wax should be soaked in methylated spirit until the wax softens.

The First Pekingese

No foreigner had ever possessed a "Peke" until Allied troops sacked the Summer Palace in 1860, and Lord John Hay found and presented four of these pets to the Duchess of Richmond. With them went a delightful Chinese legend which runs as follows:

A Lion fell in love with a Squirrel, but his grandeur so terrified the Lady that she would not listen to his suit. A friendly sage, distressed at this hopeless passion, suggested that by the recitation of certain magic he could so change the suitor that the lady would look upon him with greater favour.

At first the Lion demurred, afraid of losing his natural grandeur, but the sage promised that if his size were diminished his dignity would increase, and he at last consented. The magician began his incantation, and when he finished there stood, not the King of Beasts, but a tiny though equally dignified Pekingese.

Sunshine

There is little need to discuss the importance of sunshine: it is well known to everyone, but what is not so generally realized is that sunshine in excessive quantities may be distinctly harmful. Sun bathing has its dangers. Exposure to the sun's rays, if carried out gradually, is most beneficial, but when the whole body is suddenly submitted to them for any length of time, headache, sickness and other harmful effects may follow. A graduated course of sun bathing may easily be instituted, and all its benefits will accrue without any of its dangers.

Wash your dusters in hot, soapy water and then rinse and squeeze. While they are still moist sprinkle with paraffin, dry in the usual way, and the result will surprise you.

Women As Engineers

Australian in London Training School

Miss Kathleen Keen, of Sydney, who has been in London for the past two years, has been studying engineering at the Paddington Technical Institute since the beginning of the war. She hopes to devote her knowledge and skill to the making of munitions in Australia.

Writing of her experiences, Miss Keen points out that shortly after the outbreak of war the Women's Engineering Society, of which Miss Caroline Haslett, C.B.E., COMP. I.E.E., is president, set on foot plans to train women to be of practical assistance in the drive to win the war.

"We are determined to win this war, and every screw you drive home, every turn of your lathes, will bring victory and peace nearer," said Miss Verena Holmes, B.SC., A.M.I. MECH. E., who compiled the syllabus for the Technical Institute.

We go to school five days a week for lecture demonstrations in the classroom and practical work in the shop, said Miss Keen, and occasionally we visit some large factory working at full pressure on munition production.

Then and Now

There are twenty women attending the same class as myself at Paddington. Most of them are married and are exceedingly clever at managing their household duties as well as attending the class. Three of our number, then in their teens, worked in munition factories during the last war, but their machines were set up for them by men, and each girl did only one type of job. We are being taught to set up our own machines, to grind and set our own tools, and to read instructions from engineering drawings.

Much of our instruction is that given to third-year students in peacetime, and includes such highly-skilled operations as screw cutting in the lathe, gang milling, and tool grinding. Our jobs will be to set up machines and tools so that the operators are enabled to turn out accurate work without loss of time, to inspect work during progress and when finished, and to produce by scientific means the machinery would surely be smashed, and that in all probability the day would not pass without some serious accident to one or more of us. Quite unconscious of all the flurry, we went ahead; neither ourselves nor the machines suffered any injury, and most of us returned work which was so accurate that the greatest error was four one-thousandths of an inch.

Equal Rates for Men and Women

Naturally the entry of women into the engineering profession is causing the Amalgamated Engineers' Union some concern, but steps are being taken by this body to fix equal rates for women and men, and to procure the maximum output from staff and plant.

We were much amused a few weeks ago, continued Miss Keen, to learn that there was a great perturbation at the thought of letting us begin turning operations on the lathes. We noticed that on the great day there were a good many men about, but did not then know that every available man from a depleted wartime staff had been called upon to stand by.

It was expected that some part of a guarantee to the men's unions that they will be re-employed when the war is over.

Miss Keen went on to say that two weeks ago the Women's Engineering Society was asked for a girl to take a position in a large machine factory, to make dividing head index plates for a milling machine. The job required someone with a high degree of skill and accuracy—and was filled by an Australian. She was a student taking the course at the Northampton Technical Institute, and before coming to England had been doing bacteriological research in milk in Western Australia.

Steel and Yet More Steel

This photograph was taken in Sheffield in one of the most famous plants which includes the largest electric furnaces in Britain. Girls are shown working lathes in the engineers' shops.

Convert From Nazism

White-haired Dr. H. D. van Broekhuizen, the South African Minister at The Hague, who fought against the British with General Hertzog in the Boer War, and has since been associated with Dr. Malan's Republican Party, has reached London from Holland converted from his anti-British convictions.

Dr. van Broekhuizen witnessed the terrible scenes and indiscriminate bombings of open towns in Holland and Belgium, and the ruthless bombing and machine-gunning of pitiful refugee processions, dragging their footsteps on the roads to France.

His eyes filling with tears, Dr. van Broekhuizen said: "I am now 100 per cent anti-German. The invasion of Holland and Belgium was an unforgivable act, bringing untold suffering. Even when I participated in native wars in South Africa, I never experienced such horrors and barbarity. I was appalled to see Germans living in Holland rise up and tear the country to bits at the Nazi signal."

Inasmuch as Dr. van Broekhuizen was formerly a pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, his views are calculated strongly to influence the conservative section of strict Afrikanders who were bold enough to whitewash Herr Hitler's methods.

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Curious Household Facts

Three-pronged forks were first used at table in Italy in the 16th century.

Queen Elizabeth carried her knife and fork at her girdle along with her ear-pick, tooth-pick, back-scratcher, and tongue-scraper!

The first spoon was a shell. The term "spooning" is derived from the Welsh "love-spoons," which were exchanged between lovers and often inscribed with words of symbolic meaning such as "We two are one."

The original home of the rolling pin is Somerset. The first rolling-pins were made of glass and covered with sentimental mottoes. Sailors presented them to their sweethearts, who hung them up by ribbons. Tradition claimed that if the rolling-pin broke the ship would be wrecked.

* * *

The hands of the clock are Arabic in origin. For a long time the Arabs told the time by thrusting a spear in the desert sand and watching the shadow. Our clock hands are miniature Arab spears.

* * *

The kettle was not known in antiquity. It is a comparatively modern invention like the teapot. The idea of the three-legged kettle was borrowed from the gipsy's three-legged kettle, which they still use. Our tea-boiler is thus of gispy origin.

* * *

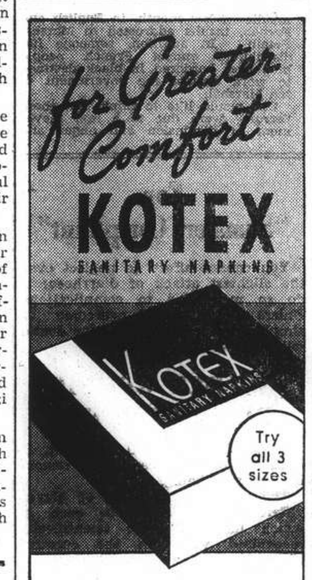
The custom of giving cases of cutlery as wedding gifts dates from the 16th century, when knives were first used at table. Wedding knives of the 17th century were often engraved with mottoes such as:

My love is fixt, I will not range
I like my choice, I will not change.
Or:
Witt, wealth, and beauty all doe well,
But constant love doth fair excell.
Smoking for women is a revival—

* * *

Smoking for women is a revival—not a new habit. In a poem of the 16th century, when tobacco was first introduced into England, occur the lines:

Tobacco engages
Both sexes, all ages,
The rich and poor, as well as the wealthy,
From the court to the cottage,
From childhood to dotage,
Both those that are sick and the healthy,



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How to Deal With Prickly Heat

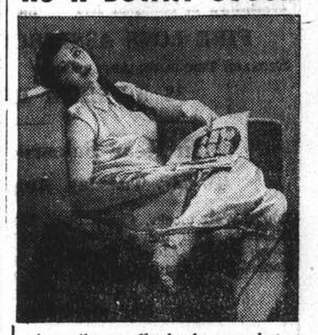
A damp summer causes the perspiration to remain on the skin for a longer period than normal. The moisture, being acid in character, soon begins to irritate the skin, with the result that a blotchy and itchy rash appears.

Precautions can be taken by having a bottle of some prickly heat lotion handy so that should the rash appear it may be applied immediately. An excellent lotion may be made out of spirits of wine, diluted with an equal part of water, if necessary, and zinc oxide powder. Add one teaspoonful of the powder to eight ounces of the spirits of wine solution. The powder will not dissolve, but will fall to the bottom of the bottle. Shake the bottle thoroughly when using, and dab some of the lotion with a piece of cloth on to the place required. The spirits of wine will evaporate quickly, cooling and drying the skin, and the powder will remain as a fine covering. The rash will usually disappear, and the itching cease. A good band of dusting powder also may prove useful.

A graduated course of sunbathing may prove an effective preventive measure against this complaint.—P. H. D. Health Handbook.

When making an egg-milk-sugar decoction for an invalid, the use of the egg-beater will enable you to achieve the best results. Bring the delectable drink only to the verge of boiling to preserve the healthful virtues of the milk.

Comfortable AS A DOWNY COUCH



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PRICE $40. *Postage: 40 cents extra in China and Japan*

PUBLISHERS:

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.

17 The Fund, Shanghai

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor."

"Assez d'Indecence"

A Reply to French Journal

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Permit me to reply in a few lines, through the medium of your journal, to an article by M. Moresthe which has appeared today in "Le Journal de Shanghai" under the above title.

You complain that our English friends do not treat us correctly and that they insult Marshal Petain. You add that the French authorities have carefully avoided the expression of anything that could damage Franco-British relations.

Quite so!—but is it not we who have broken Franco-British relations? Let the French authorities (whose duty it is to do so) and you yourself get a little in touch with French merchants, and it will be understood how the conduct of Marshal Petain is judged.

It would be opportune if you would recall that it was Marshal Petain who, at the end of July 1918, wished to ask for an armistice. Happily at that time we had other leaders.

In addition, when speaking of our English friends, it is exceeding the limits of presumption to dare to write "conquering without peril is to triumph without glory," when one thinks of the heroic effort these people are making and what sacrifices they are imposing upon themselves, standing entirely alone, in order to defend us against German barbarism.

You are right!—"enough of indecency"—but apply it to yourself.

UN FRANCAIS.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

The following is from the article in question, published in the "Journal de Shanghai":—

A British journal and its midday supplement published towards the middle of last month, in English and French, insults addressed to Marshal Petain. In addition, someone has distributed among French people brochures bordered in black destined to work against the government of the Marshal.

One would like to think that these "errors" were due to a first movement of disillusion and anger and that a juster appreciation of the situation would have put an and to these regrettable proceedings. Further, it is with a simultaneous feeling of pain and indignation that one read last Friday in the "Shanghai Evening Post," under the signature of Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, new offences against Marshal Petain. Erroneous explanations relative to the negotiations of the armistice and the usual highly incorrect interpretation of the clauses of the armistice relating to the French Fleet.

Without doubt Mr. Woodhead will tell us that all he has done is to produce a resume of an article by the former correspondent of "The Times" at Paris. But what necessity is there to reproduce in Shanghai the insults which have been addressed to Marshal Petain by a journalist who was so ignorant, or so sectarian, that he did not cease during 1936 and 1937 to publish in the great journal of the City eulogies of the government by the Popular Front? Without being a genius, a good foreign observer should be able to show, on the morrow of the violation of the Locarno Pact, that the squandering of French finances, the disorder in the streets and the factories, were not factors for victory. This gentleman, who approved four years ago of a policy which enfeebled France, does not appear to be able to judge more sensibly the actual situation in which France now finds herself.

Finally, the special noon bulletin of the "North-China Daily News," published yesterday at midday a cartoon profoundly insulting to Marshal Petain, and which we are sure must have disgusted even English readers.

We think it is time to stop these new waves of indecency, because similar offences will not always remain without reply.

For "Summer Complaint"

You cannot afford to neglect even the slightest attack of diarrhoea; to do so may lead to complications. Unless it is quickly overcome by simple treatment consult your doctor without loss of time. However,

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Thanks from Home :

Central British War Fund

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Your readers will recall that in June the Central British War Fund remitted to England £3,300 to the Red Cross for the purchase of six ambulances and £3,200 to the Army Comforts Supply Depot.

The two most encouraging letters of appreciation and thanks, quoted below, have now been received by the Fund.

British Red Cross Society,
14, Grosvenor Crescent,
London, S.W.1.
21st June, 1940.

The Chairman,
Central British War Fund,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We have received a remittance for £3,300 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on your behalf for the purchase of six standard ambulances. We are arranging to have these ambulances inscribed "From The Central British War Fund of Shanghai" and trust that this is in accordance with your wishes.

Will you please accept the sincere gratitude of our Finance Committee for this most generous gift. Your support is most welcome at this time when increasing calls are being made on our funds, and I beg you to convey our best thanks to all who contributed. This indication of their sympathy and interest in our work is a great encouragement to us in these difficult times.

Enclosed is an official receipt.

Yours faithfully,
(signed) W. H. GOSCHEN.
Chairman
Finance Committee.

The Mansion House,
London, E.C.4.
19th June, 1940.

The Secretary,
Central British War Fund,
Shanghai, China.

My dear Sir,

In confirmation of my cable of the 17th inst., I now write to renew my heartfelt thanks for the further splendid gift from the Central British War Fund of Shanghai in aid of the British Red Cross and St. John Fund, which has been received through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

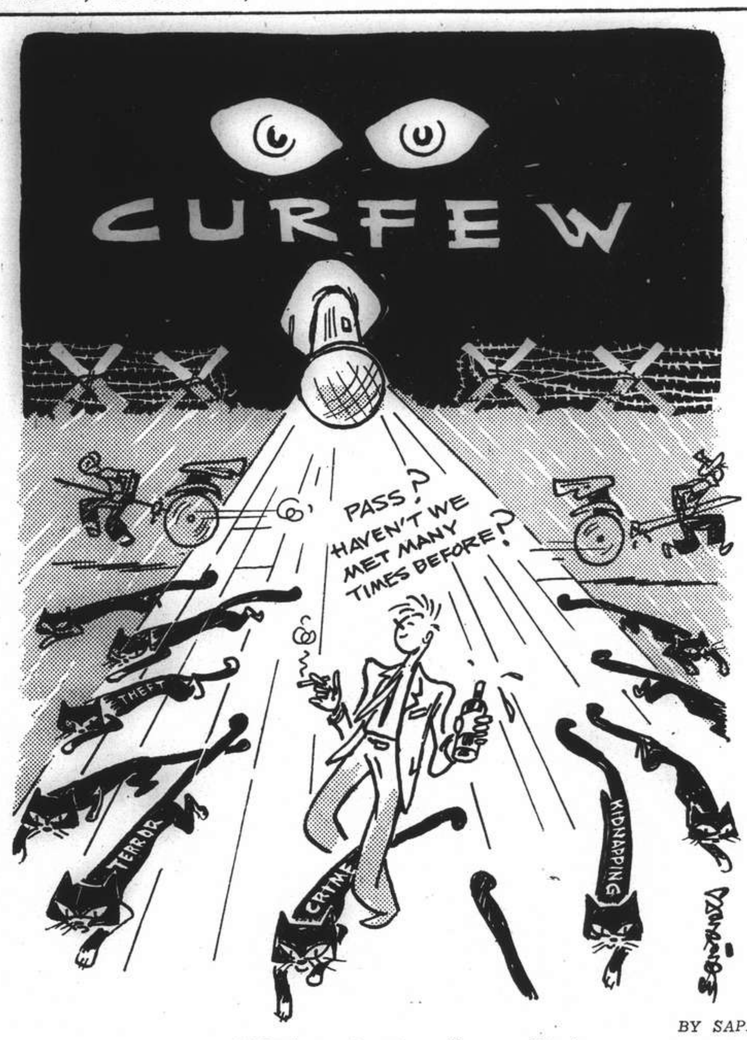
I note that it is desired that this generous donation should be utilised in the purchase of Army Comforts, and I have therefore forwarded the whole sum to the Comforts Collection Committee of the Central Fund, whose Chairman, Lord Ebbisham, desires to associate himself in this expression of our cordial appreciation of the wonderful efforts which Shanghai has made and continues to make on our behalf.

I enclose an official receipt.

Yours very faithfully,
(signed) W. COXON,
Lord Mayor.

F. S. CRAWFORD,
Hon. Secretary.
Central British War Fund.

Shanghai, Aug. 5.



BY SAPAJOU

An Old Acquaintance Comes Back

Britain and Japan :

German Activities in East

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It must be a source of great anxiety and regret to many Japanese on viewing the steady deterioration in Anglo-Japanese relations. Japanese living in Japan and under a controlled press were most likely told that the successive diplomatic capitulations of Britain are a weakening of her position in the Far East, and that she is easing her conscience by acceding to the righteous demands of Japan; but Japanese living outside of Japan and with access to more truthful information will know that Britain is only doing her utmost to better relations with Japan by appeasing her military clique. This British policy has, up to now, borne no results worth mentioning. With each successive bite, the Japanese military's appetite has increased, therefore, when the end of Britain's goodwill and effort has been reached, a halt to appeasement must be made.

Japan is a comparatively new world power and much credit must be given the military of that country for bringing this about. She has defeated both China and Russia and has never known defeat herself. This does not mean that she is invincible, especially in modern warfare where mechanical superiority is a deciding factor. It would be well for the Japanese to heed the words of General Otani, their former War Minister. In one of his lectures to the Infantry Schools in Tokyo, he had warned Japan to guard against overrating their own abilities for fear of reaction setting in if ever they find themselves against an enemy stronger than themselves. Finally, he ended by telling them outright he considered that the best thing that could happen to Japan would be for her to be defeated in battle, not badly, but just sufficiently to bring her to her senses.

Let us assume the worst, and concede that the Japanese military is convinced that for the good of Japan, Britain must be crushed, and war develops. Britain would obviously assist China with arms, and supply her with officers to direct the huge Chinese Army which will then increase Japanese difficulties tenfold. Japan may attack Britain at both Hongkong and Singapore, she may even capture Hongkong, but certainly she will not be able to influence Britain's war in Europe, much beyond the "nuisance value" point. Moreover, Japan has to contend with the United States, who up to now has shown much sympathy towards Britain, and there is every likelihood she may be forced to assist Britain in a war in which Japan is involved.

German agents have been doing their best to embroil Britain with Japan, obviously for their own ends. Should they succeed, the benefits to Japan will be exceedingly dubious. As previously pointed out, she may have to contend with the forces of both Britain and the United States, and if she is busily occupied, Germany may appease Mr. Stalin further, by tempting him to occupy both Manchoukuo and Korea, and an opportunist like Mr. Stalin will not hesitate to accept. The only party that would benefit from a war between Japan and Britain will be Germany, but yet we see the pro-Axis party of Japan gaining the upper hand gradually, and this in spite of Adolph Hitler's recent speech in which he offered to protect the British Empire from the "yellow peril" in exchange for peace with Britain. Any clear-thinking Japanese will see in Adolph Hitler's speech the "yellow peril" to mean no other nation but Japan, and yet the military clique in Japan see fit to lead their nation into an abyss of national eclipse which may require decades before they can emerge.

In the past Japan has risen to a great power because she had statesmen and soldiers who were not afraid to speak the truth, and act in the true spirit of Japanese "Bushido." They were honourable and honoured men in Japan, when they made a mistake they accepted responsibility and rectified it. Today we see in Japan a military clique that has made a colossal blunder in starting the "China Incident," and instead of admitting their mistake in true and honourable Japanese-fashion, even to the extent of committing "Hara-kiri," they hide their blunder by a smoke-screen of false information to the Japanese public, in which they claim that Japan is not fighting China, but fighting Britain in China. This is a very likely alibi to save their own necks should the "China Incident" turn out in a way unfavourable to Japan. They will then hide behind their lie and say that it is no shame to lose to such a powerful nation as Britain.

The concessions given by Britain to Japan would never have been given except that we see no reason why old friends such as Britain and Japan cannot come to an understanding. In fact it may be said that Britain has been the tutor of young Japan in her meteoric climb to world power.

Japanese throughout the world must be familiar with the poetry contest that takes place once a year in Japan, in which even their great Emperor joins. Yearly he communes with his subjects and children by participating in this competition. I will ask the Japanese people to look up the last two entries of their Emperor, and they will see for themselves the wish of His Majesty, which is tantamount to a command, namely that he wants peace and abundance for the people of his Empire; but apparently not much heed is paid to the only method whereby the Emperor is able to contact his subjects direct. So to every Japanese I say: "Be fearless, act as your Emperor directs. If peace is what he commands then he will know that through peace alone the Rising Sun of Japan may rise and never set."

O'TOMODACHI.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

Chinese Bonds :

Lot of Foreign Holders

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The front page of recent issues of your esteemed journal must have been read by British subjects in Shanghai with a feeling of ardent desire to do their utmost to support the cause we all have at heart.

A great many are contributing to the utmost extent of their resources, and many more to a lesser degree owing to the straightened circumstances in which they find themselves placed by the general collapse of financial markets. In the latter category is the much-to-be-pitied investor in Chinese External Bonds of the Chinese Republic. Vast sums have been invested in the different foreign issues of these bonds, and the distress caused, both here in China and in Britain and America, by the default in interest payments and redemption of the Bonds, is incalculable.

Although these bonds are a first charge on the entire revenue of the country, the Chungking Government has taken upon itself the right to shelve these legitimate liabilities, but, in order apparently to protect their own nationals, and banking institutions, they are regularly paying interest upon Chinese Domestic Bonds, these issues having only secondary claims upon the country's revenue.

Your esteemed paper took up the above point in a leader inserted in one of your earlier issues, but so far, the gross injustice suffered by the foreign bondholders has not been rectified, despite the fact that the Government concerned must be well aware of the true facts of the case.

During the annual meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, held some time ago, it was intimated that more than a million pounds sterling was lying in certain Banks, this sum having been set aside by the Chinese Government against eventual payments of dues upon the Bonds. Furthermore, it was stated that monthly sums representing a certain proportion of revenues collected, were being paid into the holding Banks, also for the above purpose. It must therefore be supposed that a considerable sum of money is lying somewhere, earmarked for eventual distribution.

It would therefore appear that, irrespective of revenues collected in occupied areas of China, some immediate solution should be sought to distribute the sums accumulated by the Chinese Government. Such action would be appreciated by the numerous investors concerned, alleviate considerable distress caused by the Government's default, and help restore a little confidence in those who, when called upon to subscribe to the various issues in order to support China in her previous industrial expansion efforts, did so in good faith.

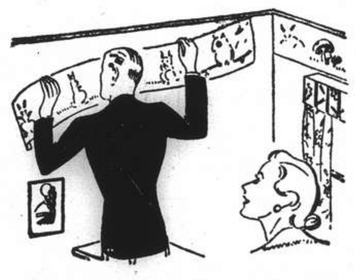
One reads a lot of the projected flotation of further loans in America, and the continual requests for help from other countries for the prosecution of the war, but no effort is made to reimburse those who, by investing in China's foreign external loans, gave her their full support in her past endeavours.

If it is indeed a fact that sums of money are lying in certain Banks for protection of payments to foreign bondholders, there would appear no earthly reason why such sums should not be distributed immediately.

I would respectfully draw the attention of those in high places responsible for the collection of War Fund contributions, to the possibility of the tremendous support which may be forthcoming, should bondholders be accorded a little fair treatment by the distribution of part of the abovementioned sequestered funds.

BONDHOLDER.

Shanghai, Aug. 5



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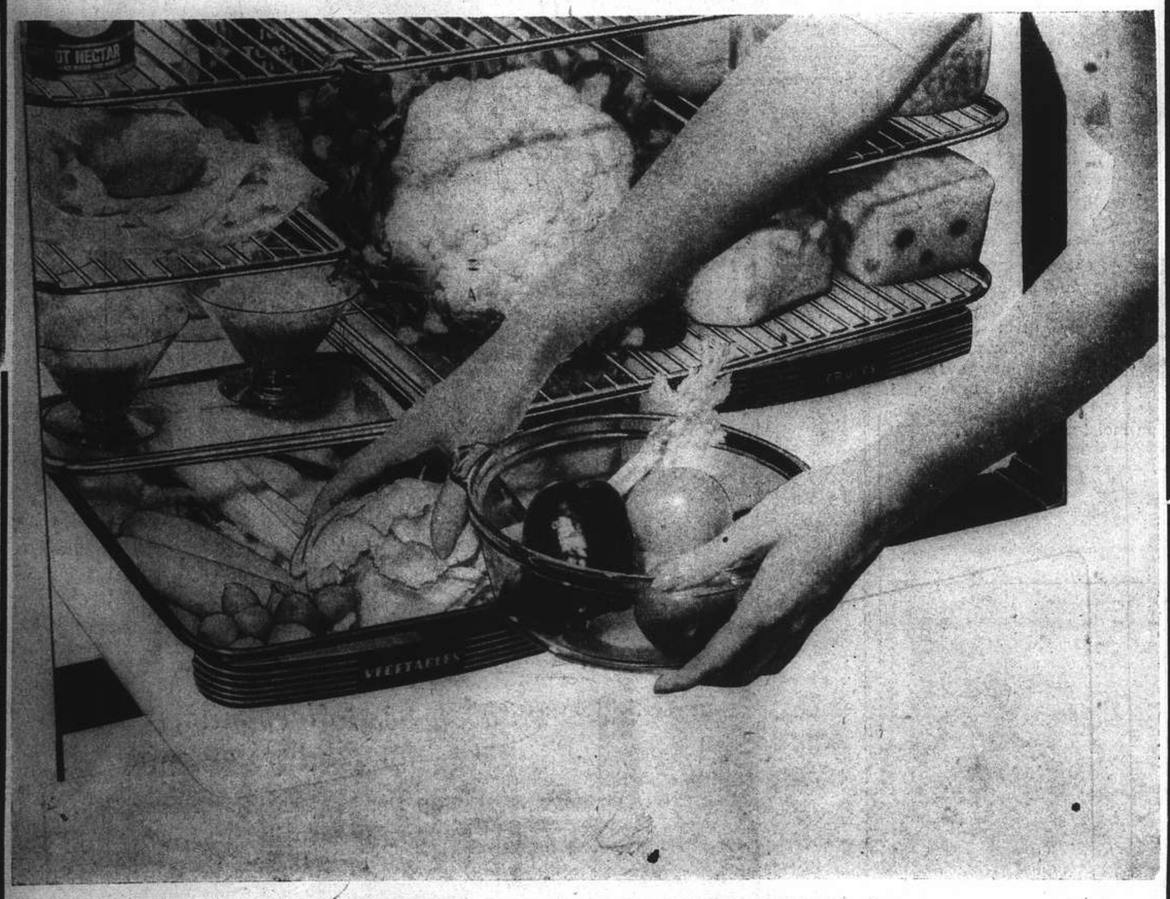

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Faith and War :

Some Thoughts on Religion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With war and terrorism around us, with propaganda prevalent and truth dying out, with all human selfishness and narrow-minded nationalism, we naturally turn our thoughts to religion and to the eternal life to come.

The rival religions in China today are Christianity and Buddhism. The Brotherhood of men taught by Christianity should make us hesitate before giving ourselves heart and soul to the cause of our own nation. The other nations, too, are our brothers. What a pity that brothers should destroy and bomb brothers in an endless campaign of self-glorification. Is not my brother's loss equal to, if not more than, my own loss? Have I the heart to gain, if gain there indeed is, at my brother's expense? But the truth is, in destroying my brother, I am also ruining myself. Had we been wise, we could have loved each other and lived together in peace. But such is the folly and perversity of man that nations must continue to engage in a war of bitter hate and mutual destruction. The Western nations profess to be Christian nations. Are they not acting in a way most unChristlike, like a veritable enemy of Christ?

Buddhism gives us the principle of eternal link and eternal retribution. The Chinese and the Japanese, the British, the Americans, the Germans, the Russians: all are linked and related to one another in this world of ours. Is it not our duty to make the best of that link? For remember, whatever good you do will bear good fruit; and whatever evil you commit will produce an evil fruit which injures none more than yourself. Love breeds love and hate will be returned with hate. Disagreements and conflicts may arise between linked nations just as they may arise between members of the same family, between husband and wife, for individual liberty indeed uphold divorce in case of incompatible marriage; but the wiser way is always to overcome disagreement with love and to do to the other party as you would have the other party do to you. Let there be forgiveness instead of divorce. In old China, the wife has no right of divorce. She belongs to her husband and must serve her as a slave. In the world too, we see cases of slave nations linked with their masters. All such links are miserable links which sooner or later lead to fatal results. The principle of eternal retribution is infallible just as the law of gravitation is infallible.

Compared with the eternal bliss, the worldly gains and losses are nothing. According to the teaching of Buddhism, every man has an eternal past and will have an eternal future. Your wealth, your family, your country, your wordly life itself: all this is not essential with you. The essential thing with you is your eternal spirit and your eternal ideals of truth, freedom and love. Follow these worthy ideals and realize your spirit: that is what you ought to do.

Although I have never prayed in my life, I believe a sincere, earnest prayer is of great value to us. The Christians call on the name of Jesus Christ; the Buddhists repeat the name of A-Mi-Do-Va: what difference does it make so long as the supplicant has in mind some divine being who is highest, noblest and most worshipful?

F. D. Z.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

Calmness :

During an Air Raid

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I cull the following from the "New York Post" which may be of interest to your readers:

London June 26. During yesterday's air raid on London the following persons happened to meet at the same air raid shelter: Dr. Haim Weitzman, President of the World's Zionist Organization, M. Andrea Maroi, well known Jewish French writer and member of the French Academy, Richard Tauber "non-aryan" German opera singer, and Lady Halifax, wife of Lord Halifax Secretarp of Foreign Affairs. When in the air raid shelter Dr. Weitzmann was reading and meditating over the book of the prophet Isaiah...

J. L. F-d.

Shanghai, Aug. 5.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 6, 1870

From Hongkong.—At a meeting of shareholders in the Union Insurance Co., a proposal to make the capital consist of $2,500 shares, $500 paid up, instead of $5,000, $1,000 paid up, was negatived. The "Daily Press" suggests that Mr. Wade may some day forbid British subjects to join the Volunteer Corps, lest the presence of Volunteers should irritate the Chinese. The British steamer Adeline has been offered for sale, but bought in at $18,700. Hongkong seems to be completely in charge of a band of burglars. Every night, some house is robbed; and the police are nowhere. The "China Mail" speaks of a typhoon having passed down the China sea lately. It passed astern of the mail steamer which, however, come in for heavy squalls and a heavy swell.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THOSE ARRESTS

That the British authorities actually made arrests of Japanese in London under the defence of the realm legislation as early as July 10, and consequently long before any arrests of Britons in Japan had been made, must satisfactorily dispose of the contention that the British action taken towards the end of last week was in the nature of reprisals for what had occurred in Japan. Indeed the question now seems to have been reversed and it is permissible to ask whether in fact the action taken by the Japanese authorities, obviously under German inspiration, was not designed as reprisals for the earlier arrests which had been made in England. In the absence of any official British statement on the matter, and with only the very scanty news reports to hand, it is obviously difficult to comment fully on the issues which have been raised by these arrests, but there are certain considerations which must be apparent to all reasonable observers. In the first place Japan, as a member of the Anti-Komintern Pact, and consequently closely bound up with Germany and Italy is not quite in the same position as would be an out-and-out neutral. Since the outbreak of war, and particularly after the entry of Italy into the struggle, great efforts have been made to make sure that enemy agents, fifth columnists and the like should be rounded up and deprived of any chance of furthering the designs of the enemy. The precautions are those which any prudent government, situated as that of Great Britain is, would normally take, and it would have been guilty of the gravest dereliction of duty if it had not done so.

It is significant that amongst the Japanese who have been arrested is one with a German wife, and from the evidence which is at present available the arrests of Britons in Japan was directly inspired by those German agents with which Japan at the moment abounds. The picture emerges quite plainly. Britain made some arrests, only one or two, around July 10. The opportunity was seized upon by the Germans to stir up more trouble between Britain and Japan, and the arrest of the Britons stand out now as an act of reprisal for the original arrests. It is not to be believed that the British authorities who have since July 10 been making arrests of Japanese in various parts of the Empire have been acting from any inspiration of caprice, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that when the full facts come to be known there will be ample justification for the action which has been taken. Japanese activities in such places as Hongkong and Singapore have for long been attracting the attention of the authorities, and despite the continued determination of Great Britain to do everything possible to maintain friendly relations with Japan, that cannot be persisted in at the expense of danger resulting from the activities of individual Japanese.

It will be a matter for very great regret if the Japanese allow themselves to be misled by what is a very patent German intrigue, for it is highly unbecoming that so proud a nation as Japan should be hoodwinked into being used to draw German chestnuts out of the fire. That is obviously what is being attempted. It could only be the tortuous mind of the German who could have devised a plan whereby the normal procedure of any prudent Government in time of war could be distorted in the manner in which it has by enemy agents in Tokyo. The fact is that Great Britain had already commenced arresting Japanese suspected of furthering the case of the enemy in Britain, and that if there is any question of reprisals at all the responsibility must rest upon those Japanese who are definitely at present under German influence. It is unlikely that the British Government will refrain from making such further arrests as may, in the light of the information they have, be justified. Nor is it likely that the further release of Britons in Japan will in any way influence their decisions in this matter. The two cases have nothing whatever in common, and, so far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no connection between them.

"ASSEZ D'INDECENCE"

A letter in the correspondence columns today over the pseudonym A FRENCHMAN draws attention to a leading article which appeared in "Le Journal de Shanghai," on Sunday, criticising the attitude adopted towards Marshal Petain, by this journal and a British journalist. It is perhaps unfortunate that articles written under the immediate influence of the news of the French collapse, and, perhaps, bitterer than they might have been if composed under less trying conditions, should be reproduced in Shanghai either textually or in résumé. So far as this journal is concerned it seeks to make a clean cut division between Marshal Petain and his followers,—on whom rest the responsibility for signing an armistice which apart from amounting to a betrayal of the Allied cause was shameful enough in its actual stipulations,—and the people of France, in that country and outside its borders, who are still loyal to the Anglo-French Alliance, and the principles which it was designed to defend. There can be nothing but the severest criticism of a man who has reduced France to her present predicament, nothing but the highest praise for those Frenchmen,—the majority it is believed,—who still remain faithful to all that the Anglo-French Alliance has stood for these last thirty-five years, and whose one thought has all along been to discover some means of continuing to participate in the struggle against the enemy. And the criticism of Marshal Petain must be all the severer because of the fact that no one yet knows,—and it is the British determination that it shall never be known,—what was to be the ultimate price France would have to pay for this present armistice. Hitler has not disclosed his peace terms to France. He will never have the opportunity, but it may safely be said that if the armistice terms represent the minimum of his demands the conditions for peace could be no less shameful, to a proud Empire such as that of the French. The "North-China Daily News" has carefully refrained from any criticism of the French people as a whole. It will continue to do so, for it realizes the dreadful pain which so many of them are suffering at the ignominy which has been inflicted upon them by a caucus, which, it is confidently believed, does not represent anything but a very small minority of the French people. In the circumstances it is desirable to let the past bury itself. Obviously bitter polemics must be out of the question, for between the British and the loyal French there can be nothing but the deepest sympathy, and a continuance of that friendship consecrated by the sacrifices of both nations in the last war as in this. The eyes of the two peoples can only be turned to the future, that future which the British Empire is determined shall bring victory and the restoration of France to all that greatness, which, while it may be under a temporary shadow, is hers by right of history. Of what use, then, is it to indulge in useless recrimination? All that can be usefully done is to face the facts of the situation and make the best out of a bad business. It is no part of the British case that the French have let them down. That is definitely not so. The truth is that the French themselves were grossly betrayed. They are not the perpetrators of the crime, but one of its victims. Their only hope for freedom lies in the British victory. Upon that the whole of their future depends, and Britain will not break faith with them, nor even with those misguided people who support Marshal Petain, or seek to find justification for what he has done. It is desirable that this should be fully understood by the French Community in Shanghai, and that they should realize that apart from a few irresponsibles, who are to be found in every national group, the British have lost none of their admiration for them, nor the faith that under different leadership they would still be continuing the struggle, with all that bravery which they have shown in all the many contests of their long, and glorious history.

Difficult Outlook

The review of the situation in Shanghai made by the Industrial Section of the Municipal Council for July does not paint a happy picture. The closure of many of the ordinary routes by which goods from this city reach the interior—the closure of the Indo-China route, of the Burma highway, and the blockade of the Chekiang and Fukien coasts—has caused many factories to slacken production, since there is no way of disposing of their goods. New tariff barriers in North China have also had their effect in diminishing Shanghai's trade, while the difficulties in obtaining raw materials, due partly to demands elsewhere, limited tonnage available for shipping, and restrictions in the countries of origin have had a serious effect. Altogether, Shanghai seems to be facing some difficult months, with few prospects of improvement in sight. To add to the difficulties of the workers, there has been a steady increase in the cost of living. For Chinese the index figures, based on a standard of living in 1936, show some remarkable rises. For figure for food, 485.80, has increased by 7.54 per cent. over June, in spite of the importation of a quantity of rice towards the latter part of the month. Rent indices are up from 304.83 to 348.19, an increase of 14.22 per cent. While several necessaries have shown slight declines, the general index figure is quoted at 449.18 as against 422.91 for June, an increase of 6.21 per cent. So far as foreigners are concerned, the situation is little better. The consolidated index of the cost of living shows an increase of 3.74 per cent. Of this increase the rent group contributes the largest share. This group, which is composed of net rentals and municipal rates, shows an increase of 18.18 per cent. over June. The food index is slightly down, as is the clothing index. But the others are up. The report says:—

> Local stock, commodity, and foreign exchange market remained dull since May. The depression is the result of (1) the May crash in speculation which influenced commodity markets adversely, (2) overstocking, (3) the effect of developments among warring nations on local stock, and (4) the closing of the French Indo-China and Burma routes and the blockade..... Wholesale prices, therefore, remained low in July. Retail prices, however, are not in line with the trend of the market.

This would seem to be a matter which those waging war on exorbitant prices might do well to look into. It is not expected that local retail prices should always immediately respond to variations in local wholesale prices, but in many cases they should not be far behind.

"If Winter Comes"

A country cannot fight with arms alone—it must have food to sustain its people. This will be Germany's big worry during the coming winter when experts predict that most of the peoples of Europe will be starving. Already famine has been reported in Poland, a recent picture from which country showed the desperation of the population in the cutting up for meat of a dead horse in the street by several persons. Norway, according to reliable reports, is very near that condition. Belgium faces a famine. Holland is a little better off but a shortage of food already is being felt. And Italy is even on shorter rations than Germany. Prospects for the harvest, even in those parts of Europe not yet touched by war, are only moderate to bad. By winter, a shortage of food will face them as well. Before the war Germany was 85 per cent. self sufficient in food. During the early part of the war imports of food from the neutral countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Italy and the rest remained unaffected by the British blockade. Following the invasion of Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, with the defeat of France and the accession of Nazism to Italy, Europe is sealed up. Nazi Germany has no foreign exchange with which to buy food abroad, has no goods to trade for food abroad. The German people chose guns instead of butter. Now they are finding that those guns will not produce butter. Possibly, one appeal has been made already, the Nazis will harp on the sufferings of the various civilian peoples under Nazi domination in an effort to obtain food from some humanitarian state. If this does happen, as it surely will, to ignore it would be the only and the right thing to do. Every ounce of food not necessary for bare subsistence of the civil population goes to the German Army and the Nazi war effort. The German soldier has rations that have been described "the best in the world." The German heavy worker gets plenty. Other Germans exist. Anyone else starves. Systematic robbing by the Nazis, who have sent supplies into the Reich has reduced invaded states to a point where there is practically no livestock left to kill for food and where other supplies have been so seriously reduced that the civil population faces starvation. When the famine comes in the winter it would be well to remember that it is of Nazi making. It is up to the Nazis to feed the peoples whose countries they so brutally invaded and whose supplies they stole. Let the rest of the world feed those peoples who are fighting against such a regime. It will bring victory closer and only when that victory comes can those Nazi-dominated peoples look forward to years unmarked by the spectre of famine and wholesale robbery by brutal conquerors.

AN EPIC AND AFTER

Wellington's Words Still Prevail

In the station yard of a country town recently a fair-sized crowd had gathered. Lines of motor coaches were drawn up awaiting the train that was bringing men of the B.E.F. evacuated from Flanders. As they came out of the station the crowd cheered them as they would a victorious army. As indeed they were; for these men were the vanguard of those who had wrested triumph from disaster. With their flanks exposed, with their communications in constant peril, with all the might Germany could put in the field and in the air against them, they had won their way to the coast where they were incessantly bombed before and after putting to sea.

By the magnificent work of the British and French Navies, by the indomitable courage of the Royal Air Force, and by the fighting spirit of the troops holding the line, the impossible had once more been achieved. Here were the men of 1940 performing this feat in face of even greater dangers than those encountered by the men of Mons.

This was no defeated force that issued from the station. Soiled, wearied and many of them ill-equipped they were cheery and confident. They had been at grips with the enemy and knew that, despite his advantages in mechanical weapons, they were more than a match for him in fighting quality. Their "Leave it to us" was a heartening reminder to any nervous civilian that here was the stuff which, backed by all the tradition of the British Army, under good leadership, and given the proper arms, or indeed any available, would never acknowledge defeat. With the British were many French and Belgians who knew not the word surrender.

Upon the reorganization of those who have returned from that force which set out for France last year much concentrated energy will have to be spent. Work on sorting it out and re-equipping it once more for battle. But even in its losses something of inestimable value has been gained. In a few weeks battling against colossal odds these men have become veterans, the nucleus and backbone of the army which has been building up behind their ranks; an inspiration to the new troops. It is the procedure of 1914-1918 once more, but with a difference. Then we held a line to which fresh troops could be drafted to gain their experience of warfare in the trenches. Today the Germans have attained, at the cost which it has never been their custom to count, a coastline for which they fought in vain in the last war. But the Germans of today need not congratulate themselves that they have seen the last of the B.E.F.; their predecessors once made that mistake. We face the future with stiffened resolution backed by the gallant fight and sacrifices made in Flanders.

Further Source of Confidence

A further source of confidence is the abandonment of all those half-hearted measures which, until lately, characterized the conduct of the war. Under firm and practical leaders the country, alive to its perils, is fortified in the resolve to go forward at all costs to final victory. There is a tightening up all round; no longer are we told that it is a matter of small importance if possible enemy aliens are allowed to swarm in our ports.

The cruel part of our history has always been that thousands of valuable lives have to be wasted before any heed is paid to warnings dictated by common sense. Successive British Governments have failed in the great trust imposed upon them to safeguard an Empire and a freedom maintained by heroic self-sacrifice. As a nation we never seem to learn from the lessons of the past.

As in 1914 our greatest soldiers and statesmen of wide vision have warned us of perils. One hundred years ago the Duke of Wellington was concerned at the apathy prevailing in his time. Mr. Winston Churchill was scoffed at for his ceaseless warnings concerning our inadequacy to deal with attack from the air. The Duke was alarmed at the new threat to our shores when steam replaced sail.

"We hear a great deal of the spirit of the people of England," he wrote, "for which no man entertains higher respect than I do. But unorganized, undisciplined, without systematic subordination established, this spirit, opposed to the fire of musketry and cannon, and to the sabres and bayonets of disciplined troops, would only expose those animated by such spirit to confusion and destruction." They are words which ring with the same truth now as the day on which they were written.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open 31 days, and there have been 1,237 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open 36 days, and there have been 556 contributors. The totals follow:

Fund	Amount Contributed	
	Ch. $	£ Sterling
Central British War Fund	1,058,759.67	18.849.14.11
Voluntary War Contribution Fund	380,085.02	30,829-11-7
War Savings Association	18,884.41	8,777-11-1

IN PARENTHESIS

Overheard in a London Tea Shop

"HAVE you heard of a new secret weapon that the Germans have got?"

"No, I have not! Secret this and secret that—but I suppose they have a secret alliance with the Devil?"

* * *

Keeping Up Appearances

PATIENT: "I haven't been feeling at all well."

Doctor: "You're looking perfectly splendid."

Patient: "I know. But it takes all my strength to keep up appearance."

* * *

Desert

TEACHER: "What is a desert?"

Children: "A place where nothing ever grows, miss."

Teacher: "Yes, and now will one of you give an example?"

Small Boy (at bottom of class): "Please my daddy's head."

* * *

Something to Nag

NEIGHBOUR: "I saw your wife stuffing with shavings a piece of canvas cut in the shape of a man. What's the idea?"

Henpeck: "Oh, I'm expecting to be called up soon and she must have something to nag during my absence."

* * *

Discovered

THIS incident occurred in a Registration Office recently.

A seaman's wife was in registering the birth of her fifth child, her husband being away on active service. This was her first experience of the procedure, moreover, as her husband had been at home on the previous occasions.

When she was handed the completed certificate, she pushed two half-crowns across the counter. It was then explained to her that no payment was necessary for the original certificate.

She became quite excited and exclaimed, "Just wait until he comes home on leave! He's charged me five shillings for each of the other four!"

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Aug. 4.—There is something attractive about a field of cotton in flower. The individual flowers are quite handsome, but we believe that our chief interest lies in the value of the fibre which will be borne on the seed in due course. We saw many fields during the week-end, the plants were looking very healthy and strong despite the fact that our rainfall this year is eight inches below the average. We tried to trace the early history of cotton (*Gossypium herbaceum*) and found that Herodutus referred to the plant as growing in India: he wrote that the natives there made clothes of wool obtained from a plant. At a much later period, Pliny referred to plant growing in Egypt. Some writers tell us that the cotton plant is native to Persia while others say that its native habitat is the West India Islands. The cultivation of cotton is pursued extensively in many warm countries these days, the seed generally being picked by hand. *Glycine hispida*, the soy bean, was also seen bearing flowers in abundance, some were light blue, others white: this is also a very important plant, perhaps it is not so important as cotton to some of us, but it is very important to many people. It was at one time grown in some countries only as a soil renovator or as forage for cattle. As a soil improver the plant is well known, it gathers nitrogen in the nodules on its root system. These nodules are actually rootlets which have developed abnormally owing to the presence of nitrogen-fixing bacteria in the cells. Today, the good value of the soy bean is appreciated more and many products are made from the seed. In China the bean is eaten as a vegetable or ground into flour. The familiar bean curd is made from it and oil is also extracted. Soy sauce is too well known to require comment as also is bean cake. Garden owners have recently watched with dismay the continual rise in price of bean cake, and strange as it may appear, our gardens appear to require more of this fertilizer now the purchase price is high.—W.J.K.

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WORRY, OVERWORK, FATIGUE Bring on
NERVOUS ACIDITY
Nervousness is far more often the cause of Acid Indigestion than improper food. A tired body, overworked brain, or nerve tension can easily upset your stomach.
Doctors point out that fatigue, especially nervous fatigue, usually upsets the normal functions of your stomach. The gastric glands pour out far more acid than you can use for digestion. Your stomach valves don't operate when they should. The result is well known—as acid indigestion. And fortunately the relief for this is just as well known.
Drop one or two tablets of Alka-Seltzer in a glass of water. Watch it fizz into a sparkling, refreshing solution! Drink it. Quickly it relieves pain and neutralizes excess acidity.
Double-Acting Relief
25,000,000 sufferers from acid indigestion, headaches, rheumatism, colds, and other common aches and pains have tried and proved Alka-Seltzer. *Not a laxative*, you can take Alka-Seltzer at any time for the many symptoms caused by excess acid.
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For years doctors have prescribed separately the different medicines contained in Alka-Seltzer. Now you get them combined and standardized to give you swift, sure relief. Besides, it's economical because it is good for so many common ailments. Keep a bottle always handy!

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"STAY-AT-HOME WIFE" "missed all the fun".

(THINKS) JACK WILL BE SO DISAPPOINTED WHEN I TELL HIM THAT I DON'T FEEL LIKE GOING TO THE RACES TO-DAY.
JACK DEAR —DO YOU MIND GOING ALONE? I FEEL 'DONE UP'
"WHAT, AGAIN DARLING. IT IS TIME YOU SAW A DOCTOR ABOUT THIS TIREDNESS.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
...I EVEN WAKE TIRED
YOUR TROUBLE IS NIGHT STARVATION. YOU SEE, WHILE YOU SLEEP, YOUR HEART, LUNGS AND OTHER AUTOMATIC PROCESSES CONTINUE USING UP ENERGY.
AT THE DOCTOR'S
IN YOUR CASE ALSO THIS HAS LED TO AN EXCESS OF ACID WASTE PRODUCTS IN THE BLOOD. RECENT TESTS HAVE PROVED THAT HORLICKS AT BEDTIME IS WHAT YOU NEED.
SIX WEEKS LATER
HORLICKS REGULARLY SOON GAVE HER NEW VITALITY
NEXT RACE MEETING
JACK DEAR THAT'S THE THIRD WINNER WE'VE PICKED THIS AFTERNOON
CLEVER OF YOU DARLING! YOU'RE A DIFFERENT PERSON SINCE TAKING HORLICKS
HORLICKS

DOCTORS AND SCIENTISTS USE HORLICKS IN HOSPITAL TESTS

RECENTLY tests were made in a great hospital on men and women who complained of always feeling tired.

It was found that these people had an excess of acid waste products in their blood during sleep.

This acid waste kept the brain and nerves 'on edge' all night even though the rest of the body was sound asleep.

But when Horlicks was given to these people last thing at night, this excess acid waste was completely neutralised. They woke refreshed, with increased energy and vitality.

DO YOU FEEL WORN OUT, DEPRESSED, OR NERVY? DO YOU EVEN AWAKE TIRED?

Take HORLICKS

THEN YOU WILL SLEEP SOUNDLY—WAKE REFRESHED AND HAVE EXTRA ENERGY ALL DAY

L 6

FROM DAY TO DAY

THE ss. Dairen Maru of the D.K.K. Line will sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 9 a.m. today. The ship berths at the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf.

Former and present pupils of the Holy Family School will be sorry to hear of the death of Mother St. Clements who died on Sunday. There will be a Requiem Mass at Siccawei tomorrow, at 8.30 a.m.

A TIMELY alarm raised by one of the inmates frightened away five Chinese bandits, four of them armed, who entered a Chinese dwelling at 144 Zung Ching Faung in Ward Road. The bandits decamped without taking anything.

'I've had a most miserable month, why is it sir?'. This is only one of the many questions of Jack Wantoknow, and tonight at 8.30 Station XMHD (760 kc.) will offer another chapter in this series of broadcasts: The Questions of Jack Wantoknow. Solving Jack's questions may solve some of yours.

Heavy casualties were inflicted on Japanese forces as a result of a sanguinary battle fought to the south-west of Ichang, important treaty port in Hupeh, on August 3, says a Chinese message from Fancheng to the "Shun Pao." Two artillery pieces were seized by the Chinese, it is claimed.

A SPRING-tailed lizard from the Sahara desert, known as Bell's Dabb Lizard, presented to the zoo, has travelled from its native home by aeroplane. This small reptile is about fifteen inches long; it never drinks, even when water is available, but absorbs the desert dew through its skin.

THE Municipal Brass Band will play the following programme in Public Garden this evening at 6:—

Overture "Phedre" ..... Massenet
Valse "Blanche" ..... Wargis
Selection "The Grand Mogul" .. Audran
Hungarian Dances ..... Brahms
Interval
Piccolo Solo "Golden Sparks" Wrewer
Serenade "Sizilietta" ..... Blon
Morceau "Piccolo Pie" ..... Slater
Suite "Four Ways" ..... Coates

THE International Gold Challenge cup, which had lost its international significance, being only competed for by the biggest class of yacht, has been recovered from the cellar of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club and sold as old gold, increasing the club funds by £500. The first winner was King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, with Britannia.

SQUARE brooms and poles, enabling a smaller section of wood to be used, and obviating turning, are to be adopted by the Ministry of Supply which will thus save £2,000,000 in a year. Food supplies are to be carried in crates, not boxes. During the coming year 40 million feet of timber will be needed for, among other things, a million chairs, half a million beds and a million packing cases for bacon for the B.E.F.

IT is announced that The Countess of Inchcape has received a telegram from her father, Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, the White Rajah, asking her to deny rumours that she might succeed her father as Ruler of Sarawak, as he deprived his nephew, Mr. Anthony W. D. Brooke, of the title of Raj Muda. Lady Inchcape told reporters that she was not the originator of the rumours and the idea of succeeding her father had never occurred to her.

KNOWN to thousands of Etonians as Solomon, Mr. John Thomas Harris, top-hat specialist at Eton, has died aged 87. He was a genius at renovating battered toppers and thus saving many boys a flogging when they came in with a battered wreck. Among his clients he counted The Duke of Goucester, The King of the Belgians, the ex-King of Siam, and Mr. Anthony Eden. His son Henry had followed him, and is known as Solomon Minor. He called his process "lushing-up" the toppers.

CARPENTERS employed on the New Waterloo Bridge are on strike. Since the war the men have breakfasted at home, and started work at 7.30 or 8 a.m. The contractors felt that 4½ hours was too long to work without refreshment, and allowed them to have tea. A carpenter who took too long over his, apparently "making a meal of it," had to be dismissed, and the men are demanding his return. A meeting has been arranged with Union officials to discuss the matter, and in any case work on the bridge is held up owing to other causes.

DISSATISFIED with their poor luck when they failed to frighten a foreign lady into parting with her money, three Chinese robbers, one of them a possessor of a pistol, held up a male Chinese passenger in Bus No. 2 in Great Western Road at 8.30 p.m. on Sunday. The bandits intimidated their victim and departed with $40 and a watch. Prior to this crime, the bandits held up a foreign woman at 7.50 p.m. The lady was travelling in Bus No. 14 when she was approached by the three bandits, who demanded money. When she refused to part with any, the miscreants stopped the bus and decamped.

A TOTAL of 19 deaths from all causes was shown in the weekly health report of the Public Health Department for the week ending Saturday, August 3. Tuberculosis claimed the greatest number of fatalities, 54 Chinese succumbing out of 71 cases of the disease. Dysentery was again serious, there being 32 deaths among the Chinese and four from the foreign section, the total number of reported cases being 103. Typhoid fever, however, had the highest percentage toll of death, carrying off 28 victims out of a possible 30, every one being Chinese. The remaining diseases showed an universally low fatality rate, the most serious being beriberi, which killed off six Chinese. One foreigner died from rabies, and there were three Chinese fatalities from choleraic diarrhoea. Both smallpox and plague failed to register any deaths during the week. The total of deaths from all causes was brought up to 884, including 19 foreigners.

Hundreds Dead on Tsungming Island

Refugee Arrivals Report Of Massacre by Japanese Army of Male Chinese

More than 400 women and children, refugees from Tsungming Island, arrived in Shanghai yesterday in the Chingning Maru, bringing with them tales of the massacre of their husbands and brothers and the burning of their homes, virtually over their heads—this at the hands of the Japanese. Another shipload is expected to arrive today in the Chekiang Maru.

Wholesale destruction of houses and kaoliang and rice crops by fire and other means and massacre of male Chinese civilians in Tsungming Island are said to have been committed by the military there, presumably in retaliation against a recent mine explosion alleged to have been caused by Chinese guerillas. It is learned that many Japanese were killed as a result of the explosion.

Pandemonium has reigned on the island for more than a week following the explosion. Scores of Japanese were killed and a careful search was subsequently conducted. Then conflagrations were started in many places in which hundreds of houses were destroyed. It is stated by the refugees that the conflagrations continued for many days accompanied by the massacre of male Chinese. Although no definite figure can be given for the people killed it is said that their number must run into four figure.

The authorities there considered the situation so serious that only women and children were allowed to leave the island which was taken by the Japanese many months ago.

Nantao Gamblers Fall Out

Many Fights Between Rival Gangs Cause Complaints By Residents

Free-for-all fights have so often been staged in the various new gambling houses in Nantao that several public bodies in the native city, including the Citizens' Federation there, have petitioned the authorities concerned for an immediate inquiry. A Chinese report states that fights have been staged as a result of jealousy among rival gangs which run the business in the native city. Recent reports indicate that Nantao is quickly displacing the "badlands" in the western district in importance in that respect.

Several days ago, it is said, a guard employed by the Yung Li Company, a gambling house in Chiu Mow Tl, Nantao, had one of his legs amputated as a result of a fight between him and his colleagues and a group of outside gangsters. The gangsters demanded some "cumshaw" and when no one paid any heed to their demand, arguments developed into a fight. An exchange of blows took place later in the same establishment after the guard had been replaced by another man.

It is alleged that the Wah Wei lottery gambling is prevalent in the newly-opened "West Garden Ballroom," a gambling house located in Chung Hwa Road. The manager of the establishment would not allow small Wah Wei establishments to run their business, preferring to have a syndicate of his own. This attempted monopoly has caused many fights when small gangs have refused to be absorbed.

Police Search Party Arrests Robber

P.W.D. Employee Held Up Near Jessfield Park

A Chinese, in possession of a pistol, was arrested by a S.M.P. Reserve Unit search party at about 8.55 a.m. yesterday while travelling in a motor car at the corner of Mohawk and Race Course Roads.

The location of the arrest is barely 50 yards away from Radio Station XMHA, where Mr. C. D. Alcott, recently blacklisted by the Nanking Government, broadcasts several times a day. This fact gave ground to rumours and it was believed that the man was stationed there to watch out for Mr. Alcott.

Police investigations, however, revealed that the arrested man was one of the gang of Chinese bandits who robbed a Chinese dwelling earlier in the morning. The facts given are as follows: at about 8.30 a.m. five men, three in possession of pistols, entered a Chinese dwelling at 69 Tamsui Road and stole $631.45 in cash. No alarm was raised by the intimidated occupants and the bandits decamped. One of the robbers was later arrested by the Reserve Unit of the S.M.P.

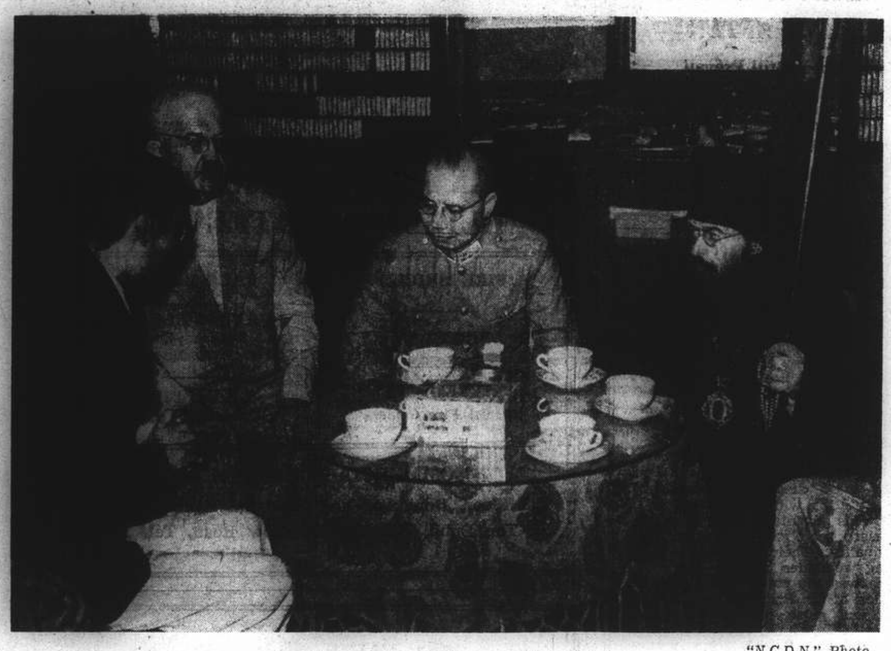
At 9.35 a.m. yesterday, Mr. A. S. Hudson, a Council employee, was held up just outside the Jessfield Park by four Chinese, one of them brandishing a pistol, and relieved of his wallet. The miscreants decamped before Mr. Hudson could raise an alarm.

Robbers Raid Shop Few Steps from Sentries

Gold, Money Taken in Another Robbery

Growing bolder day after day, three Chinese bandits raided the Sanitas Food Store, 181 Broadway, at 4.35 p.m. yesterday and, intimidating the inmates, stole money and a bicycle. The fact that the store is situated at the corner of Fearon Road and Broadway, just a few steps away from two Japanese sentries on the Fearon Road bridge, did not seem to frighten the robbers, who made a clear get-away after taking their loot.

Another daylight robbery took place earlier in the morning when nine robbers, four of them brandishing pistols, gained entrance to a Chinese dwelling at 59 Zung Tuh Faung off Urga Road at about 11.30 p.m. The miscreants got all the inmates together and ransacked the place, taking away two gold earrings, one wrist watch, two gold rings, and $500 in notes.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Russian Leader Calls on Police Chief

Mr. N. A. Ivanow, chosen as new chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, paid a call on Mr. Lu Ying, Police Commissioner of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, shortly before noon yesterday. The photo shows Mr. Ivanow, Mr. Lu Ying and Bishop John.

Severe Criticism Levelled at Meeting of Consular Body

Japanese Embassy Spokesman Flays Debility Of Resolution, Attacks Statement of M. Scheel

ACTING for Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Ken Tsurumi levelled stringent criticism at yesterday's press conference at the general debility of the resolution passed by the Consular Body at their meeting on Friday and went on to denounce the statement issued to the press by M. Poul Scheel, the Danish Consul-General and acting Senior Consul on Saturday. Specially grave exception was taken by the Japanese to the latter, which was to the effect that the wording of the resolution passed by the Consular Body contained no political significance. It is the contention of the Japanese that the words "the actual situation in Shanghai," insisted upon by Mr. Miura after careful consideration, are steeped in political implication.

"That this phrase has a political significance," declared Mr. Tsurumi, "is as obvious as saying that snow is white." It was expressed in the resolution, he carefully pointed out, that the Chungking Government had no authority in this area, which is under the jurisdiction of the Japanese and the Nanking Government, but to stress this would have given rise to various difficulties as some of the Powers represented still professed to recognize the authority of the Chungking Government. "As the Consular Body, however, was so eager to reach an agreement and pass a resolution," commented the spokesman, "Mr. Miura used these ambiguous words after careful consideration. No fiction can be greater than to insist that these words contain no political significance."

Mr. Tsurumi concluded this last statement by adding that it would be regrettable if people continued to ignore the "careful consideration" of the Japanese Consul-General, who was very positive about the exact meaning of the words.

Resolution Condemned As Pointless

The spokesman then turned his attention to the general aspects of the resolution passed by the Consular Body at their meeting last Friday. To convene such a meeting merely for the purpose of condemning terrorism and declaring that it was contrary to humanity and the cause of civilization seemed absurd, he insisted. "It is just like a Japanese song entitled "It's Bad Weather When it Rains" or saying that "when a dog faces west its tail points east" was the description used by Mr. Tsurumi.

"As everybody will remember," he continued," the wave of terrorism was started by Chungking elements that filtered into the International Settlement. Therefore the recent terrorism has a political background and it cannot be considered that the resolution to suppress terrorism did not contain any political significance." At both meetings of the Consular Body Mr. Miura made a lengthy statement about the Japanese points of view. The import of this was to the effect that it was necessary to recognize the actual situation in Shanghai. Until this was done, claimed the spokesman, the Japanese Consul-General was of the opinion that the mere adoption of a resolution and its publication would serve no useful purpose.

Second Bone of Contention

Another bone of contention was a further report alleged to have been published by M. Poul Scheel to the effect that reports published by certain Japanese quarters were not authorized by the Consular Body. At the first meeting, stressed the spokesman, Mr. Miura stated, "It is more necessary for me as Consul-General of Japan, which has a large population here, to publish this statement and let it be known to all, than it was for Mr. Keswick to publish a letter addressed to M. Poul Scheel." No objection was apparently raised at that time. As the second meeting was a sequel to the first, Mr. Miura assumed that his statement might be published again.

The Japanese Consul-General, said Mr. Tsurumi, prepares material and issues it to the Japanese press. Therefore these are authorized by the Japanese Consulate. "Domei circulates news based on these announcements, but we must admit," he concluded," that reports which appeared in certain Japanese newspapers contained some portions which were different from the material supplied by the Japanese Consul."

Japan Seeks Bases In Indo-China

Petain Government Opens Negotiations Following Japanese Demands

Vichy, Aug. 5.

The Petain Government has opened negotiations with Japan regarding new Japanese demands for Japanese naval and military bases in French Indo-China, diplomatic quarters reported last night.

The Franco-Japanese negotiations, which are now progressing in Tokyo and Vichy, also are dealing with Japanese demands for greatly increased trade between Japan and French Indo-China, it was reported.

Japan is demanding naval bases in Indo-China on the grounds that they are necessary to speed up the end of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in South China.

Informed quarters said Japan also wants to dump large quantities of exports in Indo-China and obtain in return supplies of iron, coal, tin and other raw materials found in Indo-China.—United Press.

Several Suicides Noted In Settlement

A quarrel led to a double suicide yesterday when a Chinese mother and her daughter stabbed themselves with a kitchen knife at 48 Chang An Li, off Yangtszepoo Road, at 8.40 a.m. The suicides, living in a little Chinese house had a violent quarrel, which led both of them to take their lives. The two women were taken to the Yangtszepoo Hospital in an S.F.B. Emergency ambulance, but were pronounced dead on admittance there.

Later in the morning, the S.F.B. Emergency ambulance was called to a Chinese dwelling in Gordon Road where it picked up a Chinese woman, who attempted to end her life by taking lysol. The unfortunate was taken to Shumping Hospital where hopes were expressed that the woman would live.

At about 3 p.m. a Chinese man was picked up in a Chinese house at the corner of Baikal and Kinchow Roads and taken to Yangtszepoo Hospital suffering from severe burns sustained when he attempted to commit suicide by taking sulphuric acid. Little hope was entertained for his recovery.

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Koreans Detained By Japanese

Connected with Hire Car Used by Assassin; New Russian Chief Nominated

Two more suspects were detained in connection with the assassination of Mr. Charles E. Metzler, the late chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, on Friday last. These two men, both said to be Koreans, were taken into custody when it was learned that they were connected with the garage which hired out car No. 17972, used by the assassin to escape after shooting Mr. Metzler. The two men were handed over to the Japanese authorities here and are now held at the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters.

Meanwhile, a successor has been named to the post occupied by the late Mr. Metzler. The new head of the White Russians in Shanghai will, in all probability, be Mr. N. A. Ivanow, a Russian lawyer of long standing here. The new chairman is an old China hand, having resided here for the past 29 years. At one time, before Russia gave up her extraterritorial rights in China, Mr. Ivanow was Russian Consular Judge and Assessor here.

Yesterday morning, Mr. Ivanow, accompanied by Bishop John, temporary chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, paid a call on Mayor Fu Siao-en at his residence in the Civic Centre in Kiangwan. Although it could not be learned whether the visit bore an official nature, it was believed that it was done with express idea of introducing Mr. Ivanow to Mayor Fu Siao-en and Mr. Lu Ying, Police Commissioner of the City Government of Greater Shanghai.

A high police official denied, late last night, other reports, saying that the Settlement police had detained General Karpoff, former leader of the anti-Communist group in Harbin, for questioning with regard to the murder of Mr. Charles E. Metzler.

Mme Chiang Kai-shek Visits Chinese Airmen

Chungking, Aug. 5.

Mme. Chiang Kai-shek today paid a visit to a group of about 100 Chinese airmen at a landing field near Chungking.

During her visit, she asked those who were wounded during fights with the Japanese and those who had been in dogfights with the latter to step out. More than half of the men did so. One flier reported that he had been engaged in fierce dog fights with the Japanese no less than eight times over Chungking alone.

Mme Chiang, also inspected anti-aircraft batteries and congratulated the crews on their successful work.—Havas.

American Schooner Detained

Japanese Hold Estelle L. For Entering Forbidden Zone; Consuls Meet

Charged with entering the blockade zone recently established by the Japanese Naval authorities, the Estelle L., an American-owned schooner has been detained since July 31 off the coast of Chekiang by Japanese authorities.

Although no protest has been lodged by the American Consulate-General, the latter, it is learned, have requested the Japanese Consulate-General to investigate the matter. At 11 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General here, called on Mr. Richard P. Butrick, acting American Consul-General. No official information in connection with the meeting was given out yesterday, but it was believed that the detention of the schooner was discussed.

Hwa Teh and Company, an American concern owning the schooner, are understood to have informed the American Consulate-General that the vessel was caught in a typhoon and was forced to seek shelter in the forbidden zone. This explanation was conveyed to the Japanese authorities, but the schooner was still under detention yesterday.

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British Fascists Enjoy Prison

Champagne Parties Said Held By Followers of Sir Oswald Mosley

London, Aug. 5.

The British Government faces embarrassing questions in the House of Commons this week following the disclosure last night that special liberties have been afforded to hundreds of Fascist prisoners in Brixton and Holloway prisons.

Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader, and his followers, who were arrested soon after the outbreak of war, are alleged to be holding frequent bridge and champagne parties in the two prisons. They greet each other with the Fascist salute without interference by prison authorities.

One British report said that Lady Mosley is permitted to don her bathing suit every day and have a sun bath on the prison lawn.

Sir Oswald and his followers, according to a "Sunday Pictorial" report, utilize part of their time in prison planning to convert Britain into a Fascist state.

The Fascist prisoners, many of whom are quite wealthy, are permitted to draw upon their private funds to provide themselves with special foods and mines and regularly order silk shirts and silk underclothes from merchants who call on them at the prisons, the paper alleged.

Sir Oswald, the paper said, spends £4 weekly on special meals. He still takes great pride in his personal appearance and spends great sums on expensive clothing, the paper reported.

Another report said Sir Oswald was holding himself "rather aloof" from the other imprisoned Fascists and from prison guards because he regards himself as the British "Fuehrer."

Sir Oswald and 300 other Fascists were interned in Brixton shortly after the outbreak of the European War. His wife and other women Fascists were detained at Holloway.

One report said Lady Mosley and other Fascist women housed at Holloway were frequently visited by wealthy Mayfair friends who drove up to the prison in sleek limousines with hampers filled with table delicacies.

Lady Mosley, the report added, retains an account at a West End department store which regularly delivers goods for her at the prison.

Prison authorities were quoted by the British press as having said that other prisoners, most of them without private funds, must be content with the ordinary prison food. They said these prisoners resent the intrusion of the wealthy socialites of the Fascist group.—United Press.

Pershing Urges Immediate Aid

Former A.E.F. Commander Asks U.S. to Send Fifty Destroyers to Britain

Washington, Aug. 5.

Gen. John "Black Jack" Pershing, commander of the American Expeditionary Force in the Great War, urged the United States last night to make available at least 50 of its over-age destroyers to the British or Canadian governments immediately.

Speaking over a nationwide radio network, Gen. Pershing said such aid should be sent to Britain immediately "If the proper method can be found" for the transfer. He said such a move was essential as a means for safeguarding the freedom of the United States.

He added that he believed it would be "absolute folly" to send another American Expeditionary Force to Europe. He reiterated his endorsement of the principle of conscription for the United States, however.—United Press.

Patriotism a Virtue, Declares Prelate

Mr. Roosevelt Praised In Broadcast To U.S.

London, Aug. 5.

Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminister, told the United States by radio last night that the British people were prepared to live or die together "regardless of what may assail us."

He praised President Roosevelt for his declarations on the European War and ridiculed those writers who have criticized Britain for her policies in past years.

"Without in any way intruding into politics," he said over the National Broadcasting Company network, "I may be allowed to express my admiration for the pronouncements of President Roosevelt, who has shown himself to be a fearless, Christian statesman worthily discharging his duties as the head of a great North American commonwealth.

"Now I want to say a word in defence of my country. I believe in patriotism. My faith teaches me that patriotism is part of virtue and part of charity. For charity requires that we love all men in God, according to our kinship with them.

"I can tell you quite decidedly that in this island we are all united in our determination to live or die together regardless of what may assail us.

"Some writers dwell on the iniquities of England in ages past, on her aggressions and on her conquests. It is quite right—England is not immaculate. Neither are all those who malign her. But worthy or unworthy, Britain is on the side of Truth."—United Press.

Japanese Mission to Italy Head in Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Mr. Maotake Sato, Ambassador-at-large and chief of the Japanese economic mission to Italy, arrived here last night, according to a Japanese report.

Accompanied by six members of his party, Mr. Sato arrived at Kobe on Saturday and was met by the Mayor, the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and other dignitaries.

In a press interview, he said he had been allowed to inspect a number of munitions and arms factories in Italy and Germany.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From KOBE: Taiyo Maru, with mail, due 8 a.m., T.K.K. Wayside Wharf.

From NAGASAKI: Shanghai Maru, with mail, due 3 p.m., T.K.K. Yangtsepoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From Liverpool		From Liverpool	
H'kusan M	2/7	12/8	Haruna M 12/7 22/8

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From New York		From Honolulu	
Brageland	— 9/8	P Harrison	29/7 14/8
Dona A'ceta	— 19/8		
Sagoland	— 23/9	From Manila	
		P C'veland	31/7 7/8
From Los Angeles			
P Harrison	15/7 14/8	From Yokohama	
K'kura M.	31/7 26/8	Husimi M	29/7 7/8
P Coolidge	5/8 27/8	H'kusan M	22/8 31/8
From S. Frisco		From Kobe	
K'kura M	3/8 26/8	Taiyo M	14/8 16/8
From Seattle		From Nagasaki	
C'sworth	15/7 7/8	Nagasaki M	7/8 8/8
Satartia	30/7 21/8		

CHINA PORTS

From Dairen		From Hongkong	
T'tao M	4/8 7/8	P C'veland	5/8 7/8
		Asama M	8/8 10/8

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

For Liverpool		**For Manila**	
Husimi M	8/8	Crown City	6/8
		Collingsworth	10/8
For Capetown		P Harrison	15/8
Husimi M	8/8	Satartia	24/8
		P Coolidge	28/8
For Bombay and Calcutta		**For Hongkong**	
Okito M	7/8	P Harrison	15/8
Atago M	6/9	P Coolidge	28/8
For New York		**For Kobe**	
Bardaland	12/8	Taiyo M	9/8
P Harrison	15/8	Asama M	11/8
Kyusyu M	20/8	Hakusan M	13/8
Dona Aniceta	20/8	Taiyo M	18/8
For Los Angeles		**For Nagasaki**	
P Cleveland	7/8	Shanghai M	7/8
Asama M	11/8	Nagasaki M	9/8
For San Francisco		**For Dairen**	
P Cleveland	7/8	Dairen M	6/8
Kamakura M	2/9	Tsingtao M	8/8
		Hoten M	10/8
		Dairen M	13/8
		Tsingtao M	16/8

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Yichang	Tsingtao	Showa S.
Tangshan M.	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Jun M.	Tsingtao	K.U.K.
Tikugo M.	Tsingtao	T.K.K.
Hsingtung M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Fooshing	Hsinkong	C.C.T.
Meiyo	Hupukow	S.Y.O.C.
Meiyi	Hupukow	S.Y.O.C.
Kohuku M.	Japan	Y.K.K.
Myoko M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Hinoki M.	Dairen	Y.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Ondo M.	River Ports	T.K.K.
Nantung M.	Nantung	T.K.K.
Chingning M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.
Needwood	Tientsin	T.K.K.
Dairen M.	Dairen	D.K.K.
Nitto M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Talien	Tsungming	Wan Woo
Kanre M.	T'lungkong	Hwa Chung
Tawha	T'lungkong	Quen Kee
Bonho	Hsinkong	Dong Shing

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Asama M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Lipari	Ital.	C.F.P.K.
Daishin M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Fukuei M. 15	Jap.	Matsumoto S.
Norse Carrier	Pana.	T.K.K.
U.S.S. Gold Star	Am.	—
Manyo M.	Jap.	M.B.K.
Remo	Ital.	V. Chieri

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
Oahu	Am.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B

Miss Alice Delysia, famous actress, who flew to France the week before last to see to the safety of her 84-year-old mother, has returned to England and has described her experiences. She landed at a West County port after a nightmare journey with 4,000 packed on a ship "like sardines." France, she said, was indescribable — everybody had lost everything. They had been broken by their bad Government and the ferocious barbarians, but their spirit remained and many soldiers hoped to fight on with England. She asked the Press to tell the people of Britain "It is not the people of France; it is the Government. We have been badly governed. Our only hope now is this country. You are still powerful and well organized. Then there is that marvellous man General de Gaulle. It will be difficult, but we can still hope."

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line via Honolulu
ASAMA MARU Noon Aug. 11
KAMAKURA MARU .. Sept. 2
ASAMA MARU ..... Sept. 29
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14

Orient-Seattle Line via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Aug. 14
YAWATA MARU, Maiden voyage ..... Aug. 26
HIKAWA MARU .... Sept. 7

Orient-New York Line via Los Angeles and Panama
AZUMA MARU ..... Aug. 26
SAKURA MARU ..... Sept. 13

Japan-Australia Line via Hongkong and Manila From Nagasaki
KAMO MARU ..... Aug. 23

European Mail Line
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HUSIMI MARU 7 a.m. Aug. 7

Japan-Bombay Line
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
ATAGO MARU ..... Sept. 6

Orient-South America Line
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
NOTO MARU ..... Aug. 19

Shanghai—Kobe Yokohama Line
ASAMA MARU ..... Aug. 11
HAKUSAN MARU .. Aug. 17

Shanghai-Hongkong Line
KAMAKURA MARU .. Aug. 27

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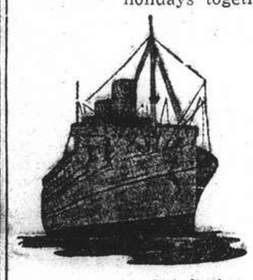

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ss. COLLINGSWORTH	Sailed	Aug. 7/11	Aug. 14	Aug. 19/29
ss. SATARTIA	Sailed	Aug. 21/25	Aug. 29	Sept. 3/13

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	(Yangtszepoo Wharf)	(Yangtszepoo Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Aug. 6	Aug. 7 at 9 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU	Aug. 9	Aug. 10 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Aug. 11	Aug. 12 at 9 a.m.

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TAIYO MARU	Aug. 17	Aug.21
	(Wayside Wharf)	(Wayside Wharf)

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TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

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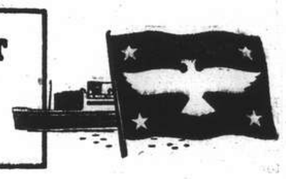

TRANS-PACIFIC: Fortnightly service via Japan and Honolulu to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

PRES. CLEVELAND	Aug. 9	PRES. COOLIDGE	Sept. 10
PRES. PIERCE	Sept. 1	PRES. TAFT	Sept. 20

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA

PRES. HARRISON	Aug. 15
PRES. COOLIDGE	Aug. 28
PRES. POLK	Sept. 25

ROUND-THE-WORLD: New York and Boston via Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Capetown and Trinidad.

PRES. HARRISON	Aug. 15
PRES. POLK	Sept. 25

Monthly sailings thereafter.
Agents For:—
Transcontinental and Western Airlines
United Air Lines American Pioneer Line
American Gulf Orient Line United States Lines

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES
Round World Services

51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15309

P. & O.
B. I.
—and—
E. & A.
FOR SAILINGS TO JAPAN, HONGKONG, AUSTRALIA, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, STRAITS AND UNITED KINGDOM.
All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route and the route and all sailings are subject to cancellation, change or deviation with or without notice.
For particulars apply to the Agents:
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
27 The Bund Telephone 11428

GLEN & SHIRE LINES
Sailings to and from UNITED KINGDOM
For details of freight and passage apply to:
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents
27 The Bund Telephone 15290

D. K. K.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf)	Departure (Daylight Saving Tim
ss. DAIREN MARU	Aug. 5	Aug. 6 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Aug. 7	Aug. 8 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Aug. 8	Aug. 10 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Aug. 11	Aug. 13 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Aug. 14	Aug. 16 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Aug. 16	Aug. 18 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)

ss. HAKKA MARU	Aug. 9
ss. KOGA MARU	Aug. 12

For Passage and Freight apply to
DAIREN KISEN KAISHA
110 Szechuen Road Telephone 19646

O. S. K.
Shanghai Sailing
For New York via Los Angeles
KYUSYU MARU ..... Aug. 20
TOSAN MARU ..... Aug. 30
Kobe Sailings
For South America via S. Africa
BRAZIL MARU ..... Sept. 15
For South America via Panama
BUENOS AIRES MARU Aug. 10
For E. and S. Africa and S. America
ARIZONA MARU ..... Aug. 27
For West Africa via S. Africa
TOA MARU ..... Aug. 28
Kobe Sailings
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Sept. 1
For Bombay and Karachi
SUMATRA MARU ..... Aug. 14
For Rangoon and Calcutta
ALASKA MARU ..... Aug. 12
HAGUE MARU ..... Aug. 24
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Aug. 10
Nagasaki Sailings
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
MEXICO MARU ..... Aug. 23
OSAKA SYOSEN KAISYA
20 Canton Road Telephones 15323-15324

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1940

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¾d.	$ 64.00
U.S. $100 @ 5 1/16	$1,758.24
Yen 24⅛	100
Guilders 10⅝	100
Rupees 20¾	100
Pesos 11⅜	100
Hongkong $24⅞	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼d.	$ 61.93
U.S. $100 @ 5⅛	$1,702.00
London—demand; $1=	3⅛d.
4 months' sight credits	3 3/16d.
4 months' sight docts	3 3/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 1/16d.
6 months' sight docts	4 d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S.$5⅛
4 months' sight credits	U.S.$5⅛
4 months' sight docts	U.S.$6

NEW YORK/LONDON CROSS RATES

£=U.S. $3.88 U.S. $1=61.85d.

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling 3 3/16d. U.S. $5 1/16

Hongkong/London 1/2 1/32

WEI WAH DISCOUNT

Wei Wah $1,046.00 C.N.$1,000.00

THE CHARTERED BANK

Closing selling rates were:—

Can. $100 @ 6⅛ Sh.$1.600

Hkg. $24½ Sh.$100

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders Buying —

Java Guilders Selling 10¾

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,684.210 £1=$61.935

Selling U.S.$100=$1,739.130 £1=$64.000

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1

" Buying " @ 6¼ " H.H.$ 1

U.S.$ Selling " @ 9⅛ " H.H.$100

" Buying @ 9⅜ " H.H.$100

Local $ (Fapi) selling @ 159 per H.H.$100

buying @ 164 " H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing $2.905

Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar $4.707

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£	Highest 3 1/32	Lowest 3 1/32
U.S. G.$	5 3/32	5⅛

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Cash			August
£ T.T.	3 1/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3 3/32
G.$ T.T.	5 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	5¾
Rs. T.T.	20⅝	15 d/s.	21⅜

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.06	—
Bombay offtake 25 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Aug. 3	3.88
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.62
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	3.64

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 3 3/32 sterling and 5 1/16 U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened nominally at 3 3/32d. sterling and 5 1/16 U.S. dollars. With the Hongkong market closed for August Bank Holiday, no support was forthcoming from that source, and the local market was characterized by an almost complete absence of sellers. In these circumstances general demand caused a steady but considerable decline in quotations amounting to 1/32d. in sterling and 1/16 in U.S. dollars on the day's business. At the close the market was steadier but with an uncertain undertone at:—

3 3/32	sterling	5⅛ U.S.$	Cash/Aug.
3 1/32	"	5 1/16 "	Sept.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Aug. 5.

	Bid Prices p.m. Closing	a.m. Closing
Atoks	.145	.15 S
Baguio Gold	.16	.16 S
Benguet Consolidated	4.30 *	—
Big Wedge	.16	.16
Coco Grove	.0625	.0625 S
Consolidated Mines	.002 S	.0028 S
East Mindanao	.07	.07
F. M. L.	.22	.22
Itogen	.165	.165 S
Masbate Consolidated	.075 S	.075 S
Paracale Gumaus	.15 S	.15 S
Surigao Consolidated	.155 S	155 S
United Paracle	.155	.155
Mindanao Motherlode	.09 S	09 S

Turnover for the Morning: 16,700 Shares Index: (Morning Session) 49.74.

*—Over Counter. S—Sales.—Reuter.

Japan Plans More Control over Business

Tokyo, Aug. 4.

More thorough control of the accounts of Japanese business firms is planned by the Finance Ministry which, according to the usually well informed "Asahi," is outlining an ordinance providing that Japanese companies may be requested to decrease their dividends.

The ordinance is also aimed to give the Ministry the power to:

(1) Regulate the size of bonuses and allowances that any firm may give its employees;

(2) Regulate more closely loans by banks to corporations;

(3) Regulate more strictly the Ministry's control over capital. This, the "Asahi" says, probably means closer control over increases in capitalization, over the flotation of industrial debentures and over the issuance of new shares.

The draft of the ordinance is to be completed by the end of August. In its final form, it may be expected, the newspaper concludes, to increase the Ministry's supervisory powers and control over the accounting systems of all business corporations. It may also give the Ministry the right to guide and supervise disposal and management of these firms' reserve funds. —Havas.

Estimated Output of Dry Rubber for July

	lbs.
Langkat	119,000
Shanghai-Sumatra	71,000

Silver Quotations

London, Aug. 5.

Silver prices showed an advance of 1/16d. from Friday's levels, with quotations being quoted at:

	Aug. 2	Aug. 5
London spot	22 1/16d.	22½d.
" forward	22 1/16d.	22½d.
" gold	168/-	168/-

—Reuter.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

A very erratic market was seen yesterday, when prices fluctuated widely all day on a large volume of business. After an easy opening, weaker exchange helped to steady rates, particularly in the rubber section, but the strength was not maintained in the afternoon, when a deluge of selling took prices to the day's low levels. General political uncertainty was the reason for the day's weakness and not much improvement can be expected until conditions improve.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
456.55	105.32	General	231.48	—5.21
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	233.92	—8.70

Total 424,666 shares, 2,160 bonds.

Morning Session

I. I. Trust		500	14.70	1000	14.40
1500	14.50	1500	14.60	2500	14.40
S'hai Loan (X.D.)		500	17.40	3000	*17.20
1000	17.20	1500	17.30	2000	*17.30
1000	*17.40	1500	17.40		
Yangtsze Finance		1000	9.75	500	*9.75
500	9.80	500	9.70	1500	9.65
1000	9.60				
S'hai Securities				2000	3.65
China Realty		500	8.90	1000	*8.95
1500	9.00	500	9.10	1000	9.05
500	*9.05	500	8.95		
S'hai Land		1000	*10.10	1500	10.00
4500	9.90	500	9.85		
Central Prop.				300	15.00
Dockyard		100	27.25	2900	27.00
700	*26.75	700	26.75	600	*27.00
600	*26.75	1600	27.00	1700	27.25
5600	27.50	200	*27.50	100	*27.25
100	27.75	100	*27.75	200	27.50
100	*27.50	4000	27.25	100	*27.25
600	27.50	100	*27.50	500	*27.00
4000	27.25	200	*27.50	600	*27.25
500	*27.00	2700	27.25		
Wheelock (Old)		200	50.00	100	50.50
400	52.50	1200	53.00	300	*53.00
1000	53.50	300	53.00		
Wheelock (New)		300	48.00	100	47.00
100	*48.00	100	47.75	200	*47.75
200	48.00	100	*48.00	100	48.25
500	48.50	500	*48.50		
C. G. Omnibus		300	18.20	300	18.10
200	*18.10	100	18.30	400	18.10
500	18.50				
S'hai Gas		100	15.40	100	15.50
Telephone		900	34.75	100	*34.75
Tram (Bearer)		£1		500	45.00
200	44.50	300	*44.25	100	*45.00
China Finance		1000	0.87	1000	0.86
1000	0.90	2800	*0.90	2000	0.91
2000	0.99				
Metal		100	22.25	500	23.00
200	*23.00	200	23.25	1100	23.50
100	*23.25	2800	23.25		
Exploration		500	*14.60	500	14.60
500	14.80	500	*14.90	500	14.90
2500	15.00	2500	15.10	4000	15.20
500	*15.30	500	*15.20	2500	*15.00
3500	15.00	6500	15.10	500	15.20
1500	*14.90	5500	15.00		
Lumber		200	35.00	100	36.50
100	36.75	300	*37.00	600	37.00
400	*36.75				
Ewo Mills (Ord)		200	34.00	1200	33.50
600	33.25	700	33.00	900	34.00
300	33.50	300	*33.75	2300	34.00
700	34.25	200	*34.50	1600	34.50
2900	34.25	700	*34.50	900	34.50
500	34.25	300	34.75	1200	34.50
700	*34.50	100	*34.25	200	34.50
300	34.75	4600	34.50	600	*34.75
100	34.50	100	*34.50	100	*34.75
4500	34.50				
Anglo Dutch (X.D.)				300	17.40
200	*17.40	900	17.50	400	17.40
100	17.50	700	17.60	100	*17.70
500	17.70				
Anglo Java		1200	33.00	1000	33.75
900	34.00	400	*33.75	1500	33.75
400	34.00	500	*34.00	200	*33.75
100	33.50	800	33.75	200	*33.75
600	34.00	300	*34.00	100	*33.75
300	33.75	200	34.00		
Batu Anam		1000	1.44	3000	*1.44
S. M. C. 5% Debs. 1937				200000	*77.00
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1940				10000	*92.00
Power 5½% Debs.				1000	88.25
5000	*88.25				
Chemor		1000	2.60	2000	2.65
Cheng		2000	*0.84	4000	0.83
5000	0.84				
Java Consolidated				1000	3.25
1000	3.22½	1000	3.25		
Kroewoek		1000	2.40	2000	*2.42½
2000	2.45				
Langkat		100	23.25	1200	24.00
100	23.50	100	*24.00	900	24.25
500	24.50	100	*24.00	500	24.00
200	24.25	700	24.50	100	*24.25
200	24.25	400	*24.00	2400	24.00
100	23.75	100	*24.25	700	24.25
200	24.50				
Padang				5000	3.00
Renah		1000	1.30	1000	1.32
Rubber Trust				1500	9.00
Senawang		1000	1.54	1000	1.56
Kelantan				17000	0.90
Tanah Merah (X.D.)				2000	3.25
5000	*3.25				
Tebong		2000	*1.48	1000	*1.50
2000	1.50	2000	1.52	2000	*1.54
5000	1.54	3000	*1.52	2000	1.52
Ziangbe (X.D.)		200	21.00	200	20.75
1100	20.50	200	*20.50	800	20.75

ODD LOTS

S'hai Land		200	10.10	200	9.95
I. I. Trust				300	14.40
S. W. W. "A"		£20		6*800.00	
Tanah Merah				500	3.17½
Exploration				100	14.90
China Realty				250	9.00

Afternoon Session

I. I. Trust		2000	14.30	1000	14.20
500	14.10	500	*13.90	500	13.90
500	13.80				
500	16.70	500	16.50		
S'hai Loan X.D.		500	17.40	500	17.30
Yangtsze Finance				1500	9.50
1000	9.40				
S'hai Securities		1000	3.65	500	*3.62½
500	3.62½	500	3.60		
Bakerite				410	*19.00
China Realty		1500	9.00	500	*8.95
500	*8.90	1000	8.80		
S'hai Land		1500	9.85	500	*9.85
1500	9.80				
Central Prop.				600	15.00
Dockyards		600	*27.25	5200	27.25
800	*27.00	2700	27.00	600	*26.75
2900	26.75	100	*26.50	1800	26.50
2700	26.25	1000	*26.25	500	*26.00
500	26.25				
Wheelock (Old)		100	*53.00	900	53.00
100	52.00	1100	*51.50	700	51.50
Wheelock (New)		700	48.25	700	*48.25
200	48.00	1000	*48.00	200	47.75
100	47.50	400	*47.00	200	47.00
C. G. Omnibus		200	18.40	100	*18.40
100	18.30	600	18.20		
S'hai Gas				200	15.30
Telephone		100	34.50	400	34.25
Tram (Bearer)		£1		200	44.75
200	44.50				
China Finance				2000	0.92
Metal		900	23.25	200	*23.25
500	23.00	300	22.75	300	22.50
300	*22.50	200	22.75	200	22.50
Exploration		500	15.00	1000	15.10
500	15.00	500	*14.90	1000	14.90
1000	14.80	500	*14.70	2500	14.70
2000	14.60	500	14.50	500	14.30
500	14.30	1000	*14.30	1500	14.50
Lumber		200	37.00	100	*37.00
100	36.75				
Ewo Mills (Ord)		700	34.50	200	34.25
500	*34.50	3500	34.25	400	*34.25
2200	34.00	1100	33.75	300	*33.50
2300	33.50	3300	33.25	300	*33.25
Anglo Dutch X.D.		300	17.60	200	17.50
300	17.40	400	17.30	200	17.20
300	17.10	100	*17.20	100	17.10
Anglo Java		1300	33.75	700	33.50
200	*33.25	200	*33.50	400	33.25
700	33.00	400	32.75		
Batu Anam		2000	1.44	1000	1.42
Chemor		1000	2.65	4000	2.62½
Cheng		11600	0.84	1000	0.83
Java Consolidated				2000	3.22½
1000	3.20				
Kroewoek		2000	2.40	2000	*2.40
4000	2.35				
Langkat		1700	24.25	300	*24.00
500	24.00	900	23.75	200	*23.75
200	*23.50	700	23.50	100	*23.25
2700	23.25				
Repah		1000	1.32	3000	*1.30
Rubber Trust		500	9.00	500	8.95
1000	8.90				
Senawang		1000	1.56	1000	1.54
Kelantan		6000	0.90	1000	0.88
Tanah Merah		1000	3.20	3000	3.15
Tebong		2000	1.54	6000	1.52
10000	1.50	2000	1.48	2000	1.50
Ziangbe X.D.		300	20.50	200	20.25
100	*20.25	100	*20.50	200	20.25
100	*20.00	400	20.00		
Padang				1000	3.00

*—Direct Business.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Saigon rice per shih (176 lb.)		$58.00
Cotton yn. 20's, D.H., per bale		$1,026
Tungchow cotton .. per picul		176
Wheat .... per picul (50 kilos)		$21.00
Flour, local .. per bag (49lb.)		15.00
		picul
Raw silk, Steamfil, 13/15	83%	$5,600
" " 20/22	78%	4,800

European War and Chinese Trade

Large Decrease in British Shipping; European Imports Show Marked Decline

Europe's share in China's imports declined during the first seven months of the European war from 17 to below 10 per cent. The German invasion of Scandinavia, the Netherlands and Belgium further reduced this share to slightly less than 8 per cent.

Of the former neutral countries attacked by Germany, Belgium played the most important part in China's foreign trade. Shipments from Belgium, in the past few months, accounted for over 10 per cent. of all Chinese imports from Europe. In some categories of steel sheets and plates, steel bars, and electrical materials, Belgian merchandise dominated the China market. There seems to be no prospect of a continuation of these Belgian exports to the Far East, and they will probably be replaced by American products. Chinese imports from the Netherlands were and are insignificant.

Britain Supplants Germany

Great Britain now accounts for one-third of China's imports from Europe, but her share in China's total imports is less than 3 per cent. Chinese imports from the united Kingdom dropped heavily after the outbreak of the European war, and in the first quarter of this year their value was 25 per cent. lower than in the corresponding months of 1939. This decline was especially heavy in iron and steel, flax, hemp and jute goods, and woollen textiles. On the other hand, Great Britain managed to increase her exports to China of paper and paperware and also, by seizing some former German markets of chemicals and dyes. Since March, 1940, she ranks ahead of Germany in Chinese imports.

Germany early in May still ranked second in Chinese purchases from Europe, Though in Shanghai and Free China the imports from Germany amount to less than half the value of imports from the United Kingdom, Germany sells more than Britain to the Japanese-occupied areas. The value of imports from Germany in all China is but slightly below that of imports from Great Britain. German goods, up to this spring, continued to arrive here in fairly large quantities. Bulky German goods were shipped here in Japanese, Italian and other neutral bottoms, while commodities of high value but small bulk such as pharmaceutical goods arrived via Siberia. China's imports of German chemicals have dropped 80 per cent., and of German dyes 40 per cent. since the beginning of the European war, but imports of German iron and steel, rails and motor vehicles have actually increased according to Chinese Maritime Customs figures. The maritime section of this trade, however, now appears to have been stopped by the entry into the Allied ranks of Norway, the Netherlands and Belgium.

U.S.A. and Japan Supplant Both

Like the war of twenty-five years ago, the present European war is tending to accelerate the decline of Europe's China trade, and to increase instead China's economic intercourse with other Eastern countries and with America. The principal benefits from the recent decline of Chinese imports from Europe were reaped by Japan and the United States. The trade abandoned by Europe in the Japanese-occupied areas has been taken over chiefly by Japan, while in the open Shanghai market and in Free China the United States in replacing Germany, Britain and other European countries. Japan now supplies almost half of the chemicals, and approximately one-third of the dyes imported by China, followed by the United States with shares of 20 and 25 per cent. respectively. Japan today accounts for 70 per cent. of the occupied areas' total imports, while the United States has first place with a share of 40 per cent. in the imports of Shanghai, which form more than two-fifths of China's total imports.

Not only the American Chambers of Commerce in China, but also the official trade representatives of Australia and Canada at Shanghai, are flooded by importers with inquiries for goods formerly imported here from Europe. While Australian and Canadian manufacturers show but little response to those inquiries, numerous United States industries formerly not interested in the China trade are now eager to secure suitable agents in China. Careful consideration, however, is being given to the selection of such agents, with a view to entrusting United States industrial agencies only to firms likely to continue business relations with the United States after the termination of the present wars in China and Europe.

Effect on Shipping

These changes in the distribution of China's trade are not yet fully reflected in the distribution of the China ports' foreign shipping, as far as the United States is concerned but that country's tonnage in the China ports, in the first quarter of this year, was double that of the corresponding period of the previous year, and its share in the China ports' total foreign shipping rose from 2 to 5 per cent. There are now four American shipping lines regularly calling at Shanghai against two before the war.

British shipping in the China ports suffered a huge decrease, owing largely to the withdrawal of large British passenger boats and the requisitioning of a series of British freighters and other small vessels. The tonnage of British ships entered and cleared in China ports in January-March, 1940, was 1,160,000 tons only, half the tonnage registered during the first quarter of the past year. Japanese China shipping on the other hand, in the same periods, increased by 600,000 to 3,103,000 tons, accounting for half the carrying trade in China ports and outdistancing the British shipping volume by almost 200 per cent.

Wholesale Prices Fall In Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 4.

Wholesale prices in Tokyo last month were 2.1 per cent. lower than in June, according to a survey by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry here.

This decline is attributed here to the 10 per cent. drop in the price of cereals, which is held to have been the result of widespread sales of cheaper imported rice.

Fibre and textile prices were also lower, as were quotations for import and export goods.—Havas.

Pension Scheme in Great Britain

Not by Flat Rate As Some Expected

A topic of conversation in London has been the increase in Old Age Pensions, though not by a flat rate as some people seem to have expected—by a flat rate is meant an addition to the 10/- pension whether the recipients really need it or not. As Sir John Simon pointed out, not all pensioners do need an increase. "The need for improving the pensions system," he said, "is concentrated on the case of the pensioner who has no additional resources other than public assistance. But investigation shows that this class of case, which certainly calls for our special consideration and with which I intend to deal, is exceptional. For instance, the latest available figures show that there are at least 375,000 pensioners earning wages in employment—under war conditions the number must be growing. Some may well be earning salaries. Some are income tax payers. Large numbers receive supplementary pensions under works' superannuation schemes." The Government scheme is to grant supplementary allbwances—5/- a week in some cases—to all persons qualified for old age pensions, subject to proof of need; to grant a pension to wives at the reduced age of 60, provided their husbands are contributory pensioners of 65 or over; and to grant a pension at 60 to insured spinsters. The cost to the country will be considerable. The two concessions affecting the age of 60 will be slightly over £8,000,000 a year, rising to £10,000,000 in ten years, while the supplementary pension which will be subject to a personal means test and not to a family means test, will be about £5,250,000 more. The contributions are to be increased by 2d. a week for men and 3d. for women, employers paying 1d. per week in each case.

Most people think this is quite a good concession and the spinsters are very pleased, even though the age has not been lowered to 55. They are equally glad to see that the Liberal papers regard the Government announcement as "offering new hope to thousands of old people who are at present on the border-line of destitution." On the other hand the Labour Party are denouncing this gift of about £15,000,000 in the most violent terms. Surely in these days when money is so very badly wanted by the State, the Government concession is really generous.

Denunciation by Labour

Many people are unaware of the history of the old age pension. The full facts are as follows. From 1908 (when the first Old Age Pension Act was passed) to 1919 (the date of the third Act), full pension was statutorily limited to 5/- a week. In 1915, however, the means test was relaxed and action for the withdrawal or reduction of pensions on account of temporary increases of means, such as wages, separation allowances or allotments, was suspended so long as the wages and other means did not exceed 30/- a week in urban districts or 20/- a week in rural districts. In 1918 the limit of 30/- a week was made general. Additional allowances of from 6d. to 2/6d. a week to pensioners suffering special hardship through the war began in 1916, and were extended in 1917 at the fixed rate of 2/6d. a week to all pensioners, except those whose means exceeded the statutory limits but who retained their pension by reason of the 1915 concession relating to the means test. Broadly speaking, therefore, the maximum rate of pension was increased in 1917 to 7/6d. a week. By the Old Age Pensions Act, 1919, following upon an enquiry by a Departmental Committee of which Sir Ryland Adkins was Chairman, it was increased to the present level of 10/-.

Parliament's Troubles

There are a good many people who do not quite understand or appreciate the difficulties which face Parliament in carrying on at all. There are various complaints as to the relatively small attendance of Members. People seem to forget the claims that are made upon everybody connected with the House. In the first place there are 65 members serving in the Army, all of whom are practically with their units. There are 17 serving members with the R.A.F. and 8 serving with the Navy. At least three-quarters of the other Members of Parliament have constituency preoccupations of every sort and kind. They are asked to support every movement connected with the prosecution of the war and every project connected with the welfare of the civil population. Transport is very bad and very difficult.

Nor is the House of Commons a particularly pleasant place at the present moment. All the accommodation used by the waiting public is blacked out, so that it is neither possible for visitors to see members nor for members to find visitors. There seems equally to be a feeling that fuel must be saved. All lighting is reduced to a minimum and heating in all the places used by the public is disappearing almost entirely. On January 23 the temperature dropped to below 55 degrees. Personally I think it unfortunate that there is nowadays such scant consideration for the public which is evidenced in the fact that only very restricted numbers of people are now admitted to any of the Galleries, that serving Members of Parliament are not able to obtain tickets for constituents because they cannot fulfil the compulsory requisition of attending personally to sign the application form and that those unfortunate members of the public who do attend have to sit in dead blackness until room can be found for them.

German Food Situation Getting Worse

Neutrals having left Germany recently state unanimously that the food situation in the Reich has rapidly deteriorated since the beginning of the invasion of the Low Countries and the offensive against France.

In spite of the invasion of Denmark and the huge stocks of butter and cooking fats seized there, German workers in medium and heavy industry have been unable to obtain the extra butter ration which is due to them. They were given margarine instead.

The Germans have experienced a certain improvement so far as eggs are concerned. They were given a special ration of eight eggs from the middle of May to the middle of June. Now they are back again to the ordinary ration of one egg per week.

Dividend Limitation Withdrawn

Having announced the raising of the Excess Profits Tax to 100 per cent. last week, the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday decided to abandon the Dividend Limitation Bill, which received its second reading a fortnight ago. The Chancellor argues that the raising of E.P.T. to 100 per cent. for all businesses substantially replaces the dividend limitation proposals, whose main object was to prevent increased purchasing power reaching the hands of shareholders, and he relies on the fact that the companies which, with a 100 per cent. E.P.T., would be most affected by dividend limitation are those which have distributed less than their full profits in the past. This argument is not entirely convincing. Indeed, the Chancellor coupled the withdrawal of the Bill with an appeal to all companies to act in accordance with its general principles, since the national interest required reduced consumption by individuals and the greatest measure of support for new Government loans. But the areas covered by the dividend limitation proposals and by E.P.T. at 100 per cent. are not contiguous. Many companies who have followed a conservative distribution policy in the past have maintained their profits at a steady high level. Their liability to E.P.T. will be relatively small, and it will leave a significant margin of profits available for increasing their ordinary share dividends, if they chose to disregard the Chancellor's moral suasion. Doubtless the majority of companies will follow his precept. But there seems no fundamental reason why this should lack statutory force. There was no general disagreement with the principles of the Bill, and although some hard cases were inevitable, they were to have the right of appeal. A tax on wartime increases in profits to prevent their passage to the consumption goods market, where they would compete for resources with the munitions industries, is essential. But the restriction, as far as possible, of the expenditure of any profits on such unessential purposes is also necessary. Dividend limitation imposed control at the source, and to replace it by voluntary abstention on the part of company directors and their shareholders seems quite gratuitous.

Turkey Trade Agreement With Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 4.

Negotiations for a Turko-Japanese trade agreement more favourable to Turkey will begin in Ankara shortly, with Ambassador Toshihino Taketomi representing the Japanese Government, the "Asahi" reports.

The existing commercial treaty between the two countries was signed in December, 1937, and expires on November 6, having been abrogated by the Turkish Government. The latter told Japan it wished to conclude a new treaty "more in line with the new economic situation in the world."

The "Asahi," commenting on Turkey's notice of abrogation, says it is far different from the United States abrogation, last summer, of the 1911 American-Japanese trade accord, because the U.S. provided for no new treaty.

Although, by the terms of the present Turko-Japanese agreement, barter arrangements are on the 50-50 basis, the "Asahi" points out that since most of the commerce is carried on in Japanese bottoms, statistics in terms of foreign exchange are rather favourable to Japan.

Turkey, says the "Asahi," hopes to adjust the agreement to "something more equal in terms of international payments."—Havas.

New York Market

By Courtesy of S. E. Levy & Co.

New York, Aug. 4

The extraordinary disparity between the yields of high grade bonds againt the returns from representative stocks, with issues like Chrysler, Schenley and others selling at ten times the first half year earnings in a period of unexampled financial ease, is re-emphasized.

This raises the point whether it may be admitted that grave long term problems are being overstressed: it is stated that rarely does the stock market attempt to look years ahead since money and judgment are too restless.

Within a few months the presidential election and the character of the Excess Profits Taxes will be known, and also if England is able to defend herself.

Meanwhile, factors here are likely to be favourable, and the market will be tormented only by the prospect of a long war, which London envisages going into 1942.

The fear of disaster is more potent than realization of the event itself, with the Dow-Jones Industrials Average ruling only two points below the day when the Dutch surrendered.

While the market cannot be vigorously out of the rut, industrials gained five points last week, with trading one day the highest recorded since late June.

Fighting Cook Wins M.M.

Lce.-Cpl. B. J. Booker, Welsh Guards, the fighting cook of the B.E.F., has been awarded the Military Medal.

The story of his exploits at Boulogne between May 21 and 23 was told in an official War Office announcement last night.

L.-Cpl. Booker was in charge of his company cooks, and throughout the fighting, and under heavy fire, he was able to feed at least 150 attached personnel besides his own company.

Due to his forethought and hard work, at the same time he was always ready to take up a firing position with his cooks whenever the enemy attacked.

Later, when the company had orders to withdraw, L.-Cpl. Booker managed to evacuate a large number of wounded by driving them back in his rations and cooks' lorries. On reaching the harbour, finding that the ships were on the opposite shore, he at once got hold of one of the few motor-boats working and got the wounded safely over to the ships.

He himself returned to continue with his cooking duties while the company held the approaches to the harbour.

New Advertising Trend In Nazi Newspapers

"Ersatz" Productions Are The Order Of The Day

Not Champagne but sham coffee and other "ersatz" productions are the chief advertised goods in German newspapers these days.

Substitute products offered include tea, honey, pudding powder, egg powder, soap (mainly sand), floor polish, mayonnaise, and glycerine.

Few cigarette firms advertise, for tobacco is so short that men get only ten cigarettes a day and women are told, "Every cigarette you smoke less is one more for the men at the front."

The war has resulted in a marked increase in three classes of advertisement—matrimonial, schools of language, and death notices.

Most provincial newspapers carry a whole page of matrimonial offers.

In an important Hamburg newspaper more than half the language school advertisers offer to teach English. One teacher is called Herr Cameron.

Death Notices Forbidden

Death notices for those killed at the front are theoretically forbidden, but many families find a way of getting round this.

Most papers have a page of death announcements surrounded by a quarter-inch black border, with a reproduction of the iron cross.

A new type of advertiser who has sprung up since the war began is the one who fears a depreciation of the mark and another inflation.

Purchase of real and house property is under very strict control, so this class of investor offers to buy all sorts of goods of a more or less permanent value.

This includes old furniture, works of art, cameras, microscopes, field glasses, pianos, carpets and furs.

In all classes of newspaper the section devoted to "Situations Vacant" is the largest. On Sundays, papers like the "Frankfurter Zeitung" publish up to 12 pages of them.

Advertisers also want to buy such things as dirty used oil for rerefining, old rubbr tyres past repairing for mending boots, and even old artificial teeth, eyes and limbs.

Drink Trade Busy

The west German newspapers, reflecting the increasing tendency to seek relief from war strain in alcohol, daily publish dozens of advertisements for "bar ladies" and "table ladies."

"Bar ladies" are not barmaids as we know them in England, but women whose chief attribute is a good figure and good clothes, and their job is to encourage people to drink.

"Table ladies" are on the customer's side of the bar and their job is to entertain those who sit at the tables or dance with them—and get them to drink.

English Without Tears — Nazi Version

German-English Guide Has Humorous Phrases

When Nazi soldiers invaded Czechoslovakia, Poland, Holland, Belgium and France they carried language guides to suit the country.

Many of them have now been issued with a German-English guide.

The phrase-book is a revelation of Nazi mentality. "If you lie you will be shot," is the key phrase. It appears many times.

The book shows the German soldier how to ask the way, demand guides and transport, and give the order: "Remain here as a hostage."

One chapter reads. "Are you the Mayor?....Open all the cupboards ....Where is the cash?... How much money is there?... Write down the amount...."

The invader is intended to have the last word and the cash, for he is taught to say: "I confiscate the money."

Questions are interspersed with "You are answerable with your life" and transport difficulties are to be overcome by, "I require ten horses .... Drivers who go the wrong way will be shot."

Such is the Nazi version of "English Without Tears."

Age-Old Shelters Are Still Used in Malta

Relics Of The Great Siege When Turks Attacked It

When air raid alarms are sounded in Malta, people caught in the streets take cover in shelters and tunnels which were used by the knights and people of Malta in the Great Siege of 1565, when the Turks were attacking the island.

There is no danger in Malta from incendiary bombs. Fire damage is practically unknown there, because of the lack of inflammable building materials.

Houses built of the local stone make excellent shelters, as they are built so strongly.

I was told at the offices of the Trade Commissioner for Malta: "There is a memorial in Malta to 'The glorious memory of the children who fought by the side of their elders,' in the siege of 1565.

"If the Italians tried to invade Malta the same thing would happen again. Everyone would want to fight them. The Maltese hate the Italians."

Malta has a population of 265,000.

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Problems of Konoye Cabinet

Governor of Bank of Japan Itemizes Seven Needed Readjustments; Financial Matters Ahead

By Percy Whiteing
NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan.

Tokyo, July 29.

THERE is no doubt Prince Fumimaro Konoye enjoys the confidence of the Japanese people to a degree accorded no other statesman in recent years. And there is no doubt that the period in which the Emperor has commanded Prince Konoye to take charge of the nation's administration is one of the most complex and momentous during Japan's long history.

The problems that confront the Konoye Cabinet can be assembled into three main categories: (1) solution of the Japan-China conflict, or China Incident as it has been called, (2) readjustment of foreign policies on a firm but just basis—linked with this is readjustment of Japan's commerce with the rest of the world, including the East Asia countries, (3) reorganization of the nation's internal administration so as to be able to face the rapidly changing world situation on a stable basis.

As to how these problems can be handled, Mr. Toyotaro Yuki, Governor of the Bank of Japan, has expressed his views in a press interview in Tokyo. Mr. Yuki was formerly Minister of Finance, and before that one of Japan's great bankers. His opinions, as those of one of the country's soundest economic leaders, are, therefore, of great interest at this time.

Seven Basic Principles

Mr. Yuki's views are given under seven heads: (1) renovation of diplomatic policies, (2) readjustment of relations and co-operation between the civil government and the military command, (3) reorganization of the national system, (4) realistic readjustment of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic bloc, (5) stabilization of the life of the people, (6) more effective concentration of the nation's resources and (7) adjustment of the war-time economic control measures.

In the interview, Mr. Yuki said: "It is reasonable and appropriate, in the existing situation, that Prince Konoye decided to take the great responsibility when he received the Imperial command to organize the new Cabinet, and took great care in the organization. By having done this, the Prince can respond to the confidence of the Throne and the expectations of the people.

"Measures that I hope the Konoye Cabinet will take are as follow:—New foreign policy: In the present world situation, diplomacy controls all political activities. The fate of the country depends on accurate foresight. In order to form correct judgment of the constantly changing world situation, an intelligence network in every necessary direction should be completed. Our diplomatic policy, based on accurate and far-reaching foresight, should be stabilized for taking proper and opportune measures. Efforts should be made to properly cope with changes in the situation, along the lines of the national policy.

Co-operation of Military and Civil

"Unification and co-operation of the military command and the civil government: In the past there has been inevitably some inconsistency between the military command and the civil government. Properly speaking, these two entities should be one, not two. Problems of the present stage of the construction of a new East Asia may not be solved by the advance of military operations. So it is to be hoped that great and strong political operation by perfectly combining the military command and the civil administration will be realized.

"National reorganization: The nation already is determined to overcome all difficulties in carrying out national policy. What the new Cabinet should do is to put forth clearly and concretely its administrative policy and the prospects of the situation confronting the nation. Public opinion should be unified so that the nation can be properly reorganized to go forward in complete co-operation to execute the national policy.

"Adjustment of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China economic bloc: it goes without saying that Japan, Manchoukuo and China are parts of a single body. But in drafting and carrying out various projects it is likely that the advantages of one's own country may be considered first. In the future, this defect should be strictly corrected so that fundamental measures covering industrial funds, prices and commodities, in Japan, Manchoukuo and China, as well as southern regions, can be speadily drafted and properly carried out.

Lower Standard of Living

"Stabilization of the national life: Parallel with the progress of other problems, the uneasiness of the people over their living conditions has been steadily increasing. If this tendency becomes aggravated in future, some regrettable things may happen. Naturally the people should be satisfied to reduce further the standard of living in order to tide over the nation's difficulties. But official control of economic conditions should be further strengthened at this time in order to facilitate the supply of necessary commodities so as to stabilize the life of the people. The government is urged to give special attention to this matter and to take effective measures accordingly.

"More effective concentration: there are many things to be done to realize the construction of a 'new order in East Asia.' There is, however, a limit to our national strength, and the desire to carry out measures beyond the reach of the national strength is likely rather to incur losses. Therefore all plans should be drafted so as to prove most effective within the limits of our national resources by a more thorough application of the concentration system.

"Adjustment of economic control; the objects of control are many and of different kinds. So it is indeed difficult to co-ordinate smoothly and execute control measures. The people have by now become conscious of the sacrifices which must be made under strengthened control. The important thing to be done in future is properly to adjust the degree of importance of the control measures and do the utmost to avoid unnecessary friction, while eliminating inconsistencies in the existing control operations, so that the nation as a unit can co-operate in carrying out the national policies. And particularly the sacrifices and burdens that the people will have to carry must be fairly and equally divided."

Mr. Kawada's Statement

The new Finance Minister, Mr. Isao Kawada, said in a press interview that there are many things to be studied before he can formulate his financial policy. But he did state that he has no intention of further increasing the taxes unless some new urgent situation arises to demand it.

He also said that he does not contemplate applying the rationing system (at present applied to sugar and matches only) to all daily necessaries. But he does think that the people should be accustomed to the rationing system, so that if need arises making it inevitable to apply the system to other commodities it can be done without menacing the life of the people and in spite of some inconveniences.

Economic Moves in North China

Japanese Sponsored Body Capitalized at Y.600,000,000 Controls Industries

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Peiping, Aug. 1.

The economic development of north China, for which, as is known, the Japanese government has the most ambitious plans, is being steadily pushed ahead, despite all financial difficulties and the incomplete pacification of the country. The organization entrusted with the control of this development is a kind of super-trust, called the North China Development Co. As indicating the importance attached to this work by the Tokyo Government, its president is a former Minister of Finance, Mr. Okinori Kaya.

The North China Development Co. controls the activities of the eighteen subsidiary companies, which comprise mining, communications, and electric power concerns, with a total nominal capital of nearly Y. 600,000,000 (if the railways are included).

The sphere of activity of this huge organization embraces the areas under the control of the North China Political Commission and the Meng-Chiang government. The immediate duties of the North China Development Co. itself are, however, political rather than commercial; its particular purpose being to give effect to the economic plans of the Tokyo Government, with a special view to co-ordinating the economy of north China with that of Japan itself and of Manchoukuo. The object of the famous plan of "mobilization of materials" has been stated quite clearly to be:

To supply Japan with the necessary war material to carry on the present hostilities against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

To help in building up Japanese armaments.

To prepare for meeting the needs of the future peace-time industries of Japan.

Feverish Exploitation

Nothing could be more plain. It means that the Japanese, having conquered north China, are, not entirely unnaturally, preparing to exploit and develop its resources for their own immediate benefit. And if, for the time being, this intensive and feverish exploitation is causing certain hardships to the Chinese population, in the way of raising the cost of living and depriving them of materials that they might require for their own consumption, it is believed that this will only be temporary and that in the end, and specially when Chungking gives up its resistance, it will all work out for the benefit of the population of north China as well. It is an old story, a common form of consolation, which one has heard elsewhere in these days.

The distribution of the capital on paper of these subsidiary companies of the North China Development Co. is not without interest. In theory, at any rate, half the capital of these companies is supplied by the Japanese. Of the Japanese share, again, half is contributed by the North China Development Co. (presumably a government grant) and half by other Japanese financial and commercial concerns. The Chinese share of the capital does not represent any fresh capital. In most cases the already existing Chinese companies were taken over lock, stock and barrel, and embodied in this new super-combine, the private Chinese shareholders or, in some instances, the north China government, receiving in return a half portion of the shares of whatever capital the new company was fixed at.

Japanese Fill Technical Posts

In other words: in the majority of cases the existing plant and equipment represents the Chinese share of the capital. In the larger companies the board of management is nominally half Chinese and half Japanese, with a Japanese president and a Chinese vice-president. But all the important executive positions and all the subordinate technical posts are filled by Japanese.

Since the formation of the North China Development Co. a slight difficulty has arisen. In a moment of enthusiasm for the Wang Ching-wei regime, and in order to show a proper spirit of sincerity as regards the claim that it is an entirely independent government, the Japanese army in China suddenly and unexpectedly issued an order to the effect that all mining, utility and manufacturing properties were to be restored to the original Chinese owners.

Were this to be carried out literally and in full, it would, of course, make the task of the North China Development Co. impossible and would upset all its plans for the exploitation of north China. The company is, therefore, trying to find some formula, whereby the properties can be shown nominally to have been handed back to their Chinese owners, while, at the same time, the development of these undertakings still remains under the full control of the North China Development Co.

Spanish Mission Entertained

Major-General Masami Maeda, chief of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Army in Shanghai, was host at a tiffin yesterday (Monday) in honour of the visiting Spanish Economic Mission to Japan, headed by Lt.-General Alberto Castro Giroha. The above photograph shows the guest of honour, Lt.-General Castro, (second from the right) with the host on his right, seated in the first row.

Italian Crop Prospects Are Darkened by Bleak Winter

Increase in Harvest Unlikely Despite Shock Workers' Efforts; Every Acre Cultivated

Rome, Aug. 5.

ONE of the worst winters in the memory of Italy's oldest farmers has caused an initial setback to the Duce's hopes of an abundant wheat harvest which would increase the nation's vital food stocks.

The main crop, which will ripen in September, has been sown, with "shock brigades" of farm workers rushing through the work. Wheat comes first in area and importance, but to balance the winter losses, far more maize than ever before is being planted in the rich grain lands of the Po area in the north.

Fascist Prefects have ordered that "to meet possible national emergencies, output must be higher than ever," but the indifferent quality of the soil makes any sensational increase unlikely. Since 1928 Mussolini's drive for self-sufficiency has brought under cultivation almost every areable acre in the country.

Official figures, however, show that wheat imports have been reduced from 465,640 metric tons in 1933 to 289,130 tons in 1938, while last year's wheat production reached a new high at 8,172,400 tons.

The bulk of Italy's war reserves was laid down in 1937, when she imported from the United States, Argentine and the Balkans 1,657,400 tons for the mainland and heavy reserves for the garrisons in newly-won Ethiopia. Since the outbreak of war, official figures have been suppressed, and the International Institute of Agriculture must base its estimates on its own trained observers.

Low Living Standard

Clyde J. Marquis, United States Vice-president of the Institute, believes that Italy has less to worry about in feeding its people in the present situation than any other European country. "Generations of hard living," he told the United Press, "have made it possible for the Italians to reduce their consumption to almost the lowest in Europe. Italy's necessities are what she can get. With a little marcaroni, bread, wine and very little oil, the mass of the people can get along without any feel of hardship."

Macaroni, Italy's staple food, depends on the wheat crop grown in the southern half of the country and is of much coarser grain than the wheat from the north. In the past if this crop failed it was balanced by imports from Argentine and the Balkans.

Oat, Barley Crops Small

Crops of oats and barley are small, but Italy is now self-sufficient in rice of which she has a good surplus from export, although the bulk is held back for milling and mixing with maize and wheat flours and added to the national flour reserve.

Usually three-fourths of the potato crop goes abroad. Today large amounts are going to Germany but an increasing amount is being held back for consumption in flour. The all-important olive crop is being anxiously watched as the war industries consume an enormous amount of oils and fats. In sugar beet the Duce's aim of self-sufficiency has been reached.—United Press.

King Must Obey His Servants

Royal Family Under Care Of Trained Staff in Case Of Air Raid Near Palace

Should an air raid warning be received at the private A.R.P. post at Buckingham Palace, members of the staff who have been trained as wardens and first-aid personnel would go on duty—and the King and Queen would obey their instructions implicitly.

The air-raid precautions at the palace provide an example any household can follow with profit. Everything is prepared beforehand and reduced to the simplest and quickest organization; and everybody, from the King and Queen to the youngest pantry-boy, knows exactly what to do in an emergency.

Every day the deep cellar shelter rooms are inspected and made ready. Fresh water is stored by the little stove for making hot drinks, and there are tins of biscuits and sweets, periodically replaced. Once a week the rooms are thoroughly warmed through, to prevent an accumulating dampness which might cause chills.

Queen's Knitting

There are chairs, a table and a desk with a telephone extension in the shelter, which the King and Queen and the Royal Family use. The Queen keeps a piece of knitting there, and a portable battery radio set.

Both the King and the Queen have warm clothes, and their gas masks laid on a chair near their beds every night.

S.V.C. Orders

Change of Range Allotment:—Units are reminded that no change in range allotment may be made without reference to Corps Headquarters.

Rifle Range—Closing of:—The range will be closed for annual repairs from 1st to August 31, 1940.

Transfers:—(a) Officers:—Major T. W. R. Wilson is re-appointed to the Active List from Reserve of Officers "A" with effect from July 29, 1940. Seniority on the Active List to date from November 14, 1937. Lieutenant R. B. Bitker, Jewish Company is transferred to Reserve of Officers "B" with effect from August 1, 1940. (b) Other Ranks:—The undermentioned are transferred from "A" Class Reserve to Active List with effect from dates shown:—Signals Company.—Sgt. J. E. Vickery, 16-3-36; Cpl. M. A. Wurm 12-3-36; Cpl. W. N. Schiller 12-3-36; L/Cpl. K. B. Sheveleff 17-1-39; Sgm. C. A. Britto 12-3-36; Sgm. A. Chernysh, 1-9-36; Sgm. N. T. Drake, 6-8-37; Sgm. C. U. Sicamonidze, 15-6-39; Sgm. R. H. Kravchenko, 30-3-39; Sgm. N. I. Chulkoff, 4-3-40. Private A. R. Ross, "B" Company is transferred from Active List to "A" Class Reserve with effect from July 29, 1940. Private G. O. Davies, American Company is transferred to Transport Company with effect from July 8, 1940.

Appointments:—Major T. W. R. Wilson is appointed Acting 2nd in Command of "A" Battalion with effect from July 30, 1940.

Officers—Return from Leave:—Light Horse.—Lieutenant A. E. Arnold returned from leave July 30, 1940.

Strength:—(a) Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. L. H. Wade July 29, 1940. Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Sgm. A. F. Batley July 31, 1940. Sgm. W. A. Ankerson July 31, 1940. "C" M.G. Company.—Pte. O. F. Olesen July 24, 1940. "A" Battalion:—"B" Company.—Pte. T. Symons July 30, 1940. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company.—Pte. N. L. Taylor-Jones July 30, 1940. "B" Battalion:—Philippine Company.—Pte. V. Z. Casino July 24, 1940. Pte. L. Rull July 30, 1940. Pte. F. Manolo July 31, 1940. Pte. P. A. Uriarte August 2, 1940. (b) Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Sgm. S. Baryszewski Q. M. Receipt No. 13631 August 1, 1940 Left Shanghai. Sgm. D. Borodin Q. M. Receipt No. 13677 August 1, 19940 Left Shanghai. "C" M.G. Company.—Sgt. F. Kauffmann July 30, 1940.

Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Captain R. B. Roach from 1-8-40 to 5-9-40. American Troop.—Lieutenant J. J. Mokrejs from 29-7-40 to 14-8-40. Reserve of Officers "B".—Lieutenant R. Davie from 1-8-40 to 31-8-40.

Canadians Sorry at Having to Miss Paris

Big Reception For B.E.F. On Return From France

Some Canadians, arriving back here from France, had got within 25 miles of Paris—and were most disappointed at being turned back.

The luckiest men in one transport arriving were considered to be a contingent who had fought a rear-guard action for five days with no sleep.

That is the spirit of the men returning.

A man who left Boulogne ten hours after the Germans had taken the town, and who swam out to sea with eight others in the dark on the chance of being picked up by a ship, was gloomy because he had been turned back without being able to "have another crack."

"Only one little piece of excitement" was reported. As the ship was leaving harbour three German aeroplanes bombed it. One was shot down.

And They Sang

The whole concern of the south coast which the men arrived was returning B.E.F. Children gave them their sweets, men their last cigarette.

The same band that played them out played them in. Someone even thought of having a relief band to stand by, so that it should never stop playing if the men wished to sing.

All had a meal on the quay, and were given fruit and cigarettes. So many were disembarked in one day that they lined the pavements. Kettles were brought out and tea was dispensed in the streets.

Lecture on Aid Given China By U.S.S.R.

Soviet Sentiment Praised By Tass Representative

Mr. Andrew Rothstein gave a lecture under the auspices of the China Campaign Committee on the Help which the Soviet Union had given to China in her struggle with Japan. Mr. Rothstein is the London Correspondent of the Tass Agency. Mr. Yui-Ming was in the Chair, and in introducing the speaker he referred to Mr. Churchill's statements that this country would continue to fight as being similar to those statements given in China in December 1937. When China saw what this country was now going through it brought back memories of their early days of the war.

Mr. Rothstein pointed out that throughout the three years of China's war for national independence the U.S.S.R. had again and again demonstrated her support for China's cause and had given considerable material aid and credits amounting £60,000,000 while the U.S.A. had given £11,250,000 and the British Government £8,000,000. He pointed out that in response to the appeal of the first delegate of China for the help of the Assembly of the League of Nations and the Democratic Powers, it was listened to by one State which had observed all its obligations to the League, namely, the Soviet Union. Since the last appeal of China Russia had helped in other ways. It had signed a Pact of non-aggression with China, it alone supported China's extremely modest proposals for moral and material aid which she put to the League in 1937 and also to the Brussels Conference. By January 1938 the Soviet help to China in arms was reaching such a volume that the correspondents of the British press were writing about it. And by April 1938 the help was making itself so felt that the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow ventured to protest against the help on the ground that it was a breach of neutrality. The Soviet Union had also by the installation of a powerful Red Army, self supporting, helped to keep the flower of the Japanese army nailed to Manchuria. The Soviet Union concluded also a Trade Agreement with China—the only Trade Agreement concluded with China on a basis of complete equality.

The really important thing, said Mr. Rothstein, was the reason why the Soviet Union did this. It was natural that people should see a material and self-seeking explanation but he ventured to suggest that the explanation was a different one and nobody would understand anything about Soviet policy unless they were prepared to master this explanation. The true explanation was that one of the basic principles of the Soviet Union was that no people which desired to be free and desired to fight for its freedom could afford to exploit other peoples and could afford not to give the maximum assistance to other peoples who were also fighting for their freedom. No people could claim to be fighting for democracy and liberty if, at the same time they acquiesced in the oppression by its own rulers of other people and particularly the oppression of Colonial and semi-Colonial peoples. When the Soviet Union helped China it was doing it because it saw in the Chinese struggle the principle for which the Soviet Union itself stood and not because of the material assistance it might receive. Mr. Rothstein thought this was particularly important to understand because otherwise one was liable to go sadly astray in judging Soviet politics.

Finally referring to the campaign to bring discredit on Russia by mentioning such rumours as the one which said that Stalin was proposing to divide up China with Japan, Mr. Rothstein said such a campaign did China harm. The sole material residue left behind this smoke screen of misrepresentation had been something very different, namely, the agreement between the British and Japanese Government about the disposal of the Chinese National Government's silver which did not belong to either of them but happened to be deposited in the Banks under the control of the Foreign powers in Tientsin. He believed the Chinese Authorities would have to accept it but nobody could pretend the Chinese Government had welcomed the arrangement with enthusiasm. Owing to the possibility that people misunderstood Soviet policy in China, misrepresentations could be used as a smoke screen to conceal arrangements which if they were not at China's expense were not to Chinese benefit. In conclusion Mr. Rothstein said they must be on their guard against further misrepresentations of Soviet policy in China and a good working rule was whenever one saw a misrepresentation of Soviet Policy towards China, one's best course was to look round and see who was spreading these stories and for what purpose.

Spain Heavily in Debt to Axis

US$250,000,000 Borrowed By Franco From Italy During Civil War

Madrid, Aug. 5.

The Nationalist Government of Spain owes the Italian Government 5,000,000,000 lire (U.S.$250,000,000) for aid extended to Generalissimo Francisco Franco's armies during the Spanish Civil War, an official announcement disclosed here last night.

Spain also is heavily indebted to Germany, but the exact amount of the debt was not specified. Part of the principal owed to Germany was repaid by the export of Spanish products while the Spanish Civil War was still on, the announcement said.

Payment of the debt to Italy will take 25 years under the provisions of an Italo-Spanish agreement signed yesterday.

In addition to these debts, the Spanish Government also owes almost $2,000,000 in other loans and credits obtained in the early days of the Spanish Civil War.—United Press.

Spy Caught And Shot In Divisional H.Q.

Endeavoured To Spread Report Of Withdrawal

The battle was at its height. The farmhouse headquarters of a French division quivered to the steady drumming of barrages just ahead.

The air was filled with the roar of aeroplane motors and the heavy thud of bombs.

As the staff pored over maps, telephoned, sent dispatch riders out in the dawn, a sentry appeared and announced that a lieutenant from the adjoining division had arrived.

The visitor was shown in immediately. He was unshaven, covered with dust and breathless. A little too breathless.

"We are cut off," he said. "We have been hard hit and our position is hopeless. We understand there is an order for a general withdrawal, but cannot get through to the Army H.Q. for definite orders.

"I managed to reach here. Can you put me in touch with the army at once."

There was no reason to suspect the visiting officer. He had given the correct number of the adjoining division and in the "grand melee" it was possible that a division had been cut off.

But the officers in the farmhouse demanded his papers before saying a word. The visitor reached in his pocket. A look of consternation spread across his face.

Suspicion Aroused

"I've lost my papers," he exclaimed.

The others, at once suspicious, began shooting questions. The visitor saw the game was up, his hand moved for his pistol.

But a young captain was quicker; he fired first and the clever and extremely bold spy dropped dead.

An officer who had been present told this story. It was just one of many strange incidents in which Fifth Column spies took part. On being asked how these agents got in, "Some had managed to slip in and hide long before the invasion began," he said. "They came out of their holes in their stolen uniforms when the battle was well under way.

"Others managed to come in among Belgian refugees or were dropped by parachute at night."

Spinster Finds German On Her Doorstep

Solitary Survivor From Crashed Heinkel

The door bell of a cottage in East Anglia rang twice and Miss Gibb, who is seventy, went to the door and shouted "Who's there?"

"There was no reply," she said, "so I went into the front room and peeped through the curtains—and there was a German standing in the path.

"He stared at me. And I stared at him. His arm was bleeding and he had no boots on."

Miss Gibb called her nephew, Robert, and he let the airman into the house.

Their visitor was the only survivor from a Heinkel which crashed in East Anglia. He had escaped by parachute, and after laying his revolver on top of the parachute had walked half a mile to the cottage.

"He could speak very little English," said Mr. Gibb, "but he made signs that he had dropped from the machine soon after one o'clock. He told us this by pointing to a clock he carried. He made signs indicating that his three companions had been shot as the bomber crashed.

"We could not find his boots. He probably took them off because he thought he might come down in the water."

The airman, seriously wounded, was taken to hospital the same afternoon.

"Abide with Me"

Thirty-seven girls and their teachers taking shelter in a cellar of a twenty-roomed Dr. Barnardo's Home were singing "Abide With Me" when the bomber crashed outside in the garden.

Led by the matron they went on singing while wreckage burned outside the windows, scorching the paintwork of the house.

The girls, all over fifteen, stayed in the cellar for five hours.

After crashing into the garden the Heinkel bounced across the road and landed in an orchard.

The gunner's cockpit stuck 20 feet up in the branches of a tree, and among the wreckage were oxygen cylinders, a partly burned-out parachute, and a collapsible rubber boat. The bomber's tail was riddled with holes, some so large that it is likely they were caused by A.A. fire.

Positions Wanted

How better can one inform the world that one's services are available? A clear statement of one's abilities often results in securing a position. A specially low rate is made for advertisements of this nature on our Classified page.

Rooms Without Board

TO LET; apartments, flats, rooms, houses; furnished/unfurnished. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -1914

NICELY-FURNISHED suite, bed/sitting room, bath attached, balcony, modern flat. Bachelor/couple. No refugee. 101 Dubail Apartment. -1979

FURNISHED room to let in apartment, 202 Park Apartments. Telephone 87566. -1836

COOL, nicely-furnished room in modern apartment, for single lady or gentleman. No refugee. Telephone 75252. -1910

NICELY-furnished, large south room Closed-in verandah, single person, 275 Avenue Petain, Apartment C. -1611

ONE/two rooms. Best location of residential district French Concession. Address Box 987, NCDN. -1841

TWO room flat to let with private bath and kitchen. 35/E Brenan Road, Telephone 21292. -1838

$120, big room, apartment house, all conveniences, single person. 193/3 Tenant de la Tour. -1766

Rooms with Board

TO LET, one middle-sized, furnished room. 1522 Bubbling Well, House 14. -1889

LARGE room, balcony, couple, $480; small, single, $200. Full board. 188 Route Dupleix, 4-6 p.m. 1845

BELMONT House, 15 Kelmscott Gardens. Available September 1. Well-furnished two-roomed suite. Excellent food. English owned and managed. -1646

NICE, airy room. Private bath. Apply top floor, 681 Szechuen Road. -1627

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable single room, double room, private bathrooms, garden. Telephone 35534, Mrs. Lupton. -1857

COMFORTABLY furnished, two rooms in apartment. All conveniences, full board, beautiful roof-garden. 1215 Bubbling Well, 108/6 Burlington Court. -1776

TO LET, two rooms in apartment with private bathroom, furnished, with board. 185 Route Dufour, Apartment G. -1782

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before August 12, after which date they will be destroyed.

Nos. 607, 621, 622, 638, 650, 690, 706, 708, 712, 720, 744, 784, 802, 803, 809, 810, 826, 830.

Furnished Apartments

TWO-ROOMED flat, furnished, verandah, all conveniences. 538 Route de Sieyes. -1692

ONE-ROOMED apartment, bathroom, kitchen. Fully-furnished. Rue Ratard, first floor. Rent including heating, water, taxes, $135 monthly. Furniture $3,300. Address Box 1007, NCDN. -1987

TWO-ROOMED apartment, near Race Course, all modern conveniences, fully-furnished, furniture to be taken over, US$600. Address Box 965. -1797

2½-roomed, furnished flat, private bath, kitchen, hot/cold water, steamheat, all conveniences. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1763

Unfurnished Apartments

LARGE, one-roomed flat. 593 Route Frelupt. Rent $110. Krivoss Realty Co., 1331 Avenue Joffre. -1966

MODERN, three-roomed apartment, all conveniences, situated Concession, near Bund. Address Box 1017, NCDN. -1864

HIGH-CLASS, three-roomed apartment, Concession, residential district. No key-money. Shanghai Realty Co. -1978

Offices, Shops, Godowns

SHOP, Avenue Joffre district, from October 1 or earlier, suitable for fur or sundry shops. Address Box 1004, NCDN. -1980

OFFICE, whole or share, with telephone, in Bund district, required for earliest possible occupancy. Box 1013, NCDN. -1892

DOCTOR'S office to let for a few consultation hours. Inquire after 3 p.m., 1167 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 11. Telephone 36790. -1701

OFFICE 1000 square feet to let. Apply A. Loonis & Co., Room 310, 113 Kiukiang Road. -1829

NANKING Road, excellent shop, vacant soon. Reasonable rent. Box 959, NCDN. -1784

DOCTOR'S office (three rooms, bathroom, telephone, suitable for residence), for sale, rent or partnership. Centre Bubbling Well Road. Write Box 942, NCDN. -1752

Houses and Land

WANTED to buy, three/four mows land, preferably with a large residence, Bubbling Well/Avenue Foch district. Please address replies with full particulars to Box 967, NCDN. -1901

FOR SALE big residence with garden, suitable for club, hospital, sanitarium. Price $185,000. Box 849, NCDN. -1869

FOR SALE, good foreign residence, 12 mow vacant land. Investment properties. Address Box 804, NCDN. -1853

FOR SALE, foreign residence, No. 383 Yulin Road, eight main rooms, three baths, nearly one mow, occupancy October, for terms apply China Realty Company. 10529

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In applying for positions copies of references and not originals should be sent.

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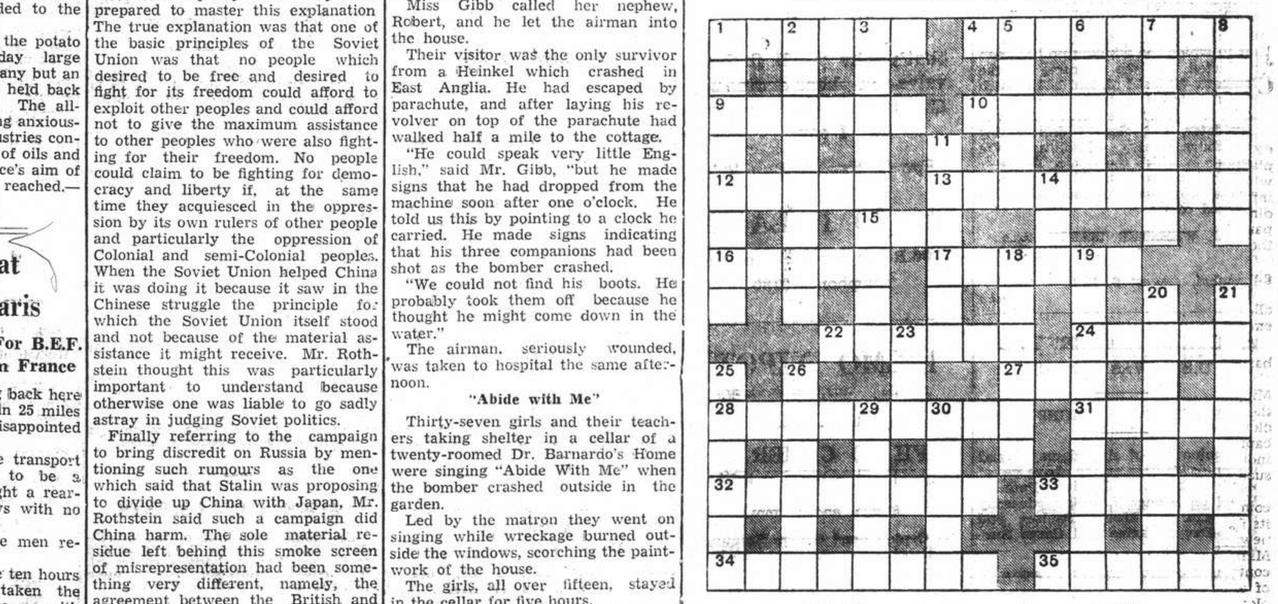
(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")



ACROSS

1 Among the things with which we arm our Navy (6)
4 A musical whim (8)
9 Decay ends the push (6)
10 Chinese port (8)
12 This early navigator to the New World suggests a sailor at rest (5)
13 No this is not used to lubricate the legs of chairs (two words—6, 3)
15 Part of 13 across (3)
16 Peer perhaps (5)
17 Scottish shire (6)
22 Coming before Christmas (6)
24 If everyman has his price then he is this (5)
27 A weed-killer (3)
28 Of good report (9)
31 Cereal (5)
32 Tropical disease that appears to repeat itself (8)
33 "Last in" (anag.) (6)
34 Spot in a forest that sounds suitable for a fight (8)
35 Material not of the best quality not even in throw (6)

DOWN

1 Things that may keep young men at work (8)
2 The sort of Mohammedan zealot to spoil a bit of a fight (8)
3 Liable to change (9)
5 "Thou art the —— of the noblest man that ever lived in the tide of times". ("Julius Cæsar") (5)
6 The usual time to see this dance is when summer is over (5)
7 Air port (8)
8 It is not surprising to find this in an inept angler's reel (6)
11 Trouble from some escapade (6)
14 Scottish river (3)
18 Amass (6)
19 A one-sided meeting at Wimbledon seems to have led to a wedding (9)
20 With the name (8)
21 Any elder may make it (8)
23 A this 15 across is a flyer (3)
25 The language of one found in 2 down (6)
26 Scattered (6)
29 A potato perhaps (5)
30 English poet (5)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 1. Out of bounds; 9. Abuse; 10. Stiff-necked; 11. Lodge; 12. Beard; 15. Stray; 17. Rue; 18. Trio; 19. Twist; 21. Union; 22. Audit; 23. Kabul; 26. Yoga; 27. Inn; 28. Crust; 30. Tansy; 33. Raise; 35. Double-cross; 36. Zebra; 37. Range-finder. **DOWN**: 2. Untie; 3. Offer; 4. Bone; 5. Uncut; 6. Sadly; 7. Murdered man; 8. Helen of Troy; 12. Beauty prize; 13. Aching limbs; 14. Drink; 15. Set; 16. Ass; 20. Taint; 24. Air; 25. Lit; 28. Cedar; 29. So big; 31. Adran; 32. Susie; 34. Pelf.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy weather with thundery showers or local fog and variable winds around Shantung. Cloudy, hot and fine with evening thunder and South-Easterly winds over our regions and the Coast to the South of the Saddles.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 79.0	max. 95.5	min. 76.8	max. 95.2
„ same date last year	min. 73.5	max. 90.5	min. 70.7	max. 90.3

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1940 (3rd day of 7th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Aug. 8, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary due San Francisco on Aug. 20. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.
Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Aug. 8, 11 a.m. registered and at noon ordinary.)
Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Aug. 7 and 11, 1940.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Announcements of Births, etc., in this column, $10 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

BIRTHS

MOORE.—On July 31, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Doris, wife of Walter C. Moore, a son—ROY ALLAN. -1893

BARTON.—On August 4, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to WINIFRED, wife of Philip Barton, a son—John. 10631

DEATH

DAHLIN.—On Sunday, August 4, 1940, at The Country Hospital, Shanghai, JOHN HILDING DAHLIN, aged 51 years, the dearly-beloved husband of Mrs. Kerstin Dahlin and factory superintendent of the American Far Eastern Match Company. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services (cremation) will be held tomorrow, Wednesday, August 7, 1940, at the Bubbling Well Chapel at 5 p.m.

CARD OF THANKS

Mr. A. STEWART-HAMILTON and FAMILY wish to extend their gratitude to friends for many kind expressions of sympathy, floral tributes and contributions to St. Andrew's Society in their recent bereavement, the death of his beloved wife and their mother, the late Teresa H. Stewart-Hamilton. -1896

IN THE ESTATE OF
RICHARD CALDWELL VEIR
deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims against the estate of the above who died at Shanghai on the 22nd day of May, 1940, are hereby requested to send particulars to the undersigned on or before October 7 1940, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY VEIR.,
Administratrix.
988 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai. -1885

IN THE MATTER OF THE
COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1932
AND OF
INTERNATIONAL UNDERWRITERS LIMITED.
(In Members Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the office of W. A. Hale, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, on Saturday, September 7, 1940, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of having the account of the Liquidation, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before such Meeting, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.

J. WEBSTER WATTS, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.
Shanghai, August 6, 1940. 10627

SS. "STEEL TRADER" FROM U.S.A. VIA PORTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Examination of ship damaged and broken cargo only ex the above vessel will be held at the Jardine's Pootung Wharf on August 7, 1940 Wednesday at 9 a.m. by Messrs Paulsen ond Bayes-Davy, Marine and Cargo Surveyors.

ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. -10616

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To-day's Events

AUGUST

6 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation founded (1864)
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Your Contribution?

Are you amongst the 450 individuals or families who subscribe monthly to the Central British War Fund? Are you amongst the 1,000 individuals or families who have given once, twice or several times to the Fund? Or are you amongst the many who give but whose identity is hidden behind "Anonymous," or in Staff or other group subscriptions? Or have you yet to make your first donation?

The offices of the Fund have between 1,500 and 2,000 cards, inclusive, however, of several hundred "anonymous" donors, with British names on them, a large proportion of which the Hon. Secretary hopes to transfer from "non-contributors" to "contributors".

All donations, however small, are gratefully accepted, while monthly subscriptions are particularly welcomed by the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

Young foreigner, 24, general business experience (office work, sales and supervision of outdoor staff), knowledge of Chinese. References.

Box 629, NCDN. -1903

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Address Box 1023, NCDN. -1915

The Public's attention is invited to the following :—

Lane 736 House No. 37 Avenue Joffre is leased by W. T. Lee. Transfer of the lease or any part of the premises without the consent of the undersigned will be considered illegal and will be prosecuted accordingly.

WEI-TIU, LEE -1920

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WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 4 16.00	Aug. 4 21.00	Aug. 5 4.00	Aug. 5 9.00
Barometer inches	29.70	29.74	29.74	29.76
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.01	+0.02	+0.02
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	−0.02	0.00	+0.04	+0.02
Wind (direction)	SSE	SE/S	SSE	S-W
„ (miles per hour)	11.2	6.8	5.6	11.2
Temperature (Fahr.)	87.°4	80.°1	78.°8	84.°2
Humidity %	74	92	93	73
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	7	0	3	7
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 4	Mean 1940	24 hrs. variation	67 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.72	+0.03	29.65
Temp. Min. 77.°2 Max. 95.°9	86.°5	0.°0	81.°7
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	20.08	—	28.56

Time and Tide	6/8	7/8	8/8	9/8	10/8	11/8	12/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.13	5.14	5.14	5.15	5.16	5.16	5.16
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.45	18.44	18.43	18.43	18.42	18.41	18.40
Moon rises at Shanghai	7.40	8.45	9.51	10.56	11.59	13.01	14.00
Moon sets at Shanghai	20.21	21.03	21.45	22.28	23.13	—	0.01
Flood makes Shai, 6 to 18	11.52	12.46	13.20	14.00	14.42	15.39	16.25
Ebb, makes Shai, 6 to 18	17.09	17.40	18.10	6.45	7.21	8.05	9.00
H. W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	13.44	14.34	15.13	15.48	16.50	17.48	6.07
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	12.02	11.30	11.02	10.48	9.65	8.50	7.08

THE WEATHER
(See top left)

State on the morning of the 4th:—High and steady pressure over Japan: normal and steady over China. Typhoon over the Pacific almost stationary. Fine and hot weather with south-easterly winds along the China Coast.

State on the morning of the 5th:—Fine and hot weather. South-south-easterly breezes. Normal and steady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 120 miles of latitude 17, longitude 135, direction west, intensity: unknown.

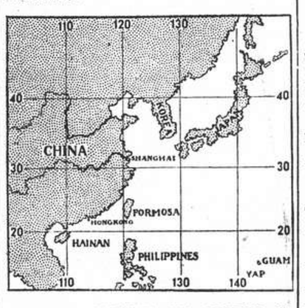

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Shanghai International Red Cross
Rev. Joseph T. Lippincott 53.55

I.C. Milk Fund
City Bar .....20 N.N. 2
E.T. ..... 1 Fuchs Paul Ing 10

From Weihaiwei to the Voluntary War Contribution Fund

Bird, W. H.	$100.00
Buckley, Mrs. M. D.	200.00
Gillan, Mrs. E.	250.00
Squires, Miss M. D.	250.00
Island Hotel	250.00
Bridge, J. E. E.	100.00
Bridge, Mrs. A. G.	100.00
Daniell, Miss E. P.	100.00
Misses A. G. Gresham and A. B. Rout	50.00
Smith, Mrs. M. J.	500.00
	$1,300.00
Clark, J.	£ 5.0.0
Clark, Mrs. E.	20.0.0
A. M. A. T.	50.0.0
Skues, Rev. E.	10.0.0
	£85.0.0

POST OFFICE NOTICES
(See top right)

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, August 6.	Reg.	Ord.
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Foochow via Sankiangkow	*20.00	7.15
U.S.S.R. Europe via Siberia	*20.00	9.00
Nantung	14.30	15.00
Keelung Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. India and Suez (via Colombo)	A 14.30	16.00
Hongkong	15.30	16.00
Foochow via Sankiangkow	18.30	19.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00

WEDNESDAY, August 7.		
Japan Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Amoy	10.30	11.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Japan Honolulu U.S.A. Canada and Europe via Pacific	BX16.00	18.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

THURSDAY, August 8.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Foochow via Sankiangkow	*20.00	7.15
Welhaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	10.30	11.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and Java Ports	cx11.00	12.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton	x 11.30	12.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	19.30	20.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo and Tientsin	19.30	20.00
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	D —	—
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Gt. Britain and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 6th.
B Parcel mail for Honolulu and U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on 7th.
C Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 7th.
D Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 8th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kalgan, Shanhaikwan, Tungshan, Shikiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.
Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED immediately, lady stenographer in English, Eurasian preferred, for foreign journalist. Must be efficient and able to speak Chinese. Salary $800 a month. Apply Suite 1111, Park Hotel, between 5 and 7 p.m. -1913

CHINESE or European lady-secretary, preferably experienced in motor-car business, wanted. Box 1006, NCDN. -1884

WANTED an English speaking Chinese clerk with some knowledge of export business. Post Box 2170. -1869

WANTED, reliable service manager with good Shanghai experience. New-comers need not apply. Box 1014, NCDN. -1894

WANTED, by British firm: young Chinese clerk with knowledge of English and typewriting. Some experience desirable. State salary expected. Address Box 953, NCDN. -1774

OUR correspondence course of training in Elementary Practical Bookkeeping is particularly suitable for beginners. All test papers are corrected and queries answered locally Easy payments. Text book free. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road. Telephone 14967, Principal, J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). 10767

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of nine dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $1.25.

FOREIGNER, 38, speaking five languages, experienced as salesman of big department store, seeks employment. Apply Box 1010, NCDN. -1888

HIGHLY educated Russian lady requires position as housekeeper, companion, invalid's or children's nurse. Speaks English and French, good knowledge of music. Address Box 1001, NCDN. -1875

LADY with extensive experience in the care of border and problem cases, is open for engagement. Testimonials and references available. Box 1021, NCDN. -1902

EXPERIENCED Chinese lady wants position as stenographer-typist, with good references. Box 995, NCDN. -1863

AMERICAN-educated Japanese, aged 39, having had 15 years' executive business experience in America, wishes a responsible position with a large American firm. Address Box 990, NCDN. -1858

EURASIAN girl, 25 years old, experienced, speaking English, French, Chinese, little German, desires position as doctor's assistant or telephone operator. Box 922, NCDN. -1720

SECRETARY, perfect English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, typewriting, shorthand, all kinds of accounting and office works, seeks employment. Best references. Address Box 951 NCDN. -1630

Business Opportunities

WANTED to purchase, middle-sized licensed bar or restaurant. Location French Concession. Box 1008, NCDN. -1886

PRINTING press as going concern, for sale, Presses and types in excellent condition. Address Box 1005, NCDN. -1881

FOR SALE, provision store on Avenue Joffre, also frigidaires and some stock. Cheap for quick sale. Owner leaving. Telephone 73755, 10-1 p.m. -1799

BOARDING house or house, wanted to purchase. Send confidential offers to Box 906, NCDN. -1696

FOR SALE, British pharmacy. Centrally located, large British pharmacy, Nanking Road. Address Box 946, NCDN. -1764

Miscellaneous

ANALYSIS of metals, alloys and compositions; chemical consultation and research. Chemical plants and machinery designs. Apply to Mr. Brudastoff, Dipl. Eng. Chem., 310 Avenue du Roi Albert. Telephone 72585. -1795

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 12 cents per sq. foot. Rugs repaired, dyed, stored. Esso Company. Telephone 12170. 10620

TYPEWRITERS: bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt, Hermes-Baby Dealers, Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, telephone 11875. -1710

PIANO for hire, new. Telephone 21544. -1741

Radios

ZENITH, 1939, 9-tube Radiorgan model, 90 per cent new, US$65. Box 1019, NCDN. -1899

PHILCO 6-tube, all-wave radio phonograph combination. Excellent condition and beautiful cabinet, $550 cash. Telephone 32014. -1746

RECORD Super models 1940: Six American tubes. American loudspeaker, US$12.50. Flawless reception of Europe guaranteed. Demonstration without obligation. Radio Record, 8 Chusan Road, Telephone 51262; 1916 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73109. -1553

3-POINT super—foreign-made—with American metal tubes, American loudspeaker, guaranteed reception of Europe and America, six tubes $200; seven tubes with magic eye, $230. Demonstration without obligation. 3 Point Radio Factory, 33 Chusan Road. Telephone 50283. -1663

HIRE, sale and reliable repairs, every kind of radio. Universal Radio Co., 232 Nanking Road, Telephone 19225-74646. 10589

FOR SALE, Weston portable radio testing kits: analyser, selector, checkmaster and oscillator. Condition as new, prices reasonable. Address Box 935, NCDN. -1742

Cameras

KODAK Retina, F3.5 with filters, accessories, $390. Address Box 968, NCDN. -1804

For Sale—Miscellaneous

BIG aquamarin, pearl necklace; diamond ring, two stones, 1¾-carat, for sale, 245 Route Vallon (Shop.) -1880

SILVER cutlery, 52-piece, for six persons, for sale. Address Box 999, NCDN. -1873

12-bore, B.S.A. double-barrelled shotgun, in perfect condition, $900. Telephone, Wilson, 16157. -1897

READY stock of magnesium oxide, for sale. Best American quality. Address Box 1016, NCDN. -1899

RONEOTYPE, duplicating and office printing machine, complete. Selling very cheap. Address Box 1018, NCDN. -1899

UNDERWOOD Standard typewriter, carriage 14 inches, brand-new, A1 condition. Sacrifice $600. 1169T Avenue Haig. -1938

TYPEWRITER Ideal, latest model, brand-new, cheap, for quick sale. 24 Bund, Room 35. -1906

VACUUM-CLEANER, hair-dryer, heating-pad, massage apparatus, reasonable offer. 24 Bund, Room 35. -1905

WESTINGHOUSE refrigerator, big size, perfect working order. Price US$120. Telephone 12871/3, between 12 to 2 p.m. Mr. Wong. -1632

SECONDHAND furniture, carpets, etc. bargain sale/highest prices paid by Feiner's, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. 10581

STEEL drums, new, for oil and gasoline, 50/55 gallons, for sale. Stocks always carried. C.A. Bauman, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen. 10522

NICK'S secondhand furniture shop. Buying, selling: furniture, carpets, refrigerators, etc. Telephone 73937, 146 Route des Soeurs. House 3. -887

FINE diamond ring, white gold setting, sacrifice price, for inspection apply 216 Hamilton House, office hours. -1598

OIL painting collection by famous artists. Please apply 625 Szechuen Road, telephone 13798. -1724

TBACH, grand piano in excellent condition. Universal Radio Co., 1160 Avenue Joffre, telephone 74646. -1140

GRAND-PIANOS: Steinway, Lyra, Doersam, exceptionally low prices. Emigrants' Thrift Shop, 267 Kiangse Road, 3rd floor, Flat 1, telephone 16633. 10619

EVERYBODY should see our European Art Exhibition, 1310 Avenue Joffre. European Arts. -1755

Motor Cars and Cycles

FOR SALE: 1932 Essex four-door sedan in excellent condition. Telephone 31936. -1867

AUSTIN 7 for sale, two seats, sport roadster, only one in Shanghai, 24 m.p.g., A1 condition, US$150. Apply to telephone 84389, 2 to 5 p.m. every afternoon. -1907

FOR SALE, owner leaving, Chrysler Imperial 1935. Owner-driven. Excellent condition. US$500. No dealers. Telephone 14910. -1901

FOR SALE, Studebaker 1933, four-door sedan, in good condition and appearance, $3,600. Address Avenue Hall, 1434 Avenue Road, telephone 30244. -1912

FOR SALE: 1932 Hudson sedan; 1932 Morris sedan; 1932 Citroen Victoria; Ford roadster; 1934 Terraplane sedan. Pacific Motors, 863 Avenue Foch, telephone 74500. -1894

WANTED, economical motor-car, good condition, up to $4.000 by instalments, $200 monthly. Address Box 1024, NCDN. -1917

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 10598

GUARANTEED Used Cars. Ford Sedan 4 door 1937 model "60"; Ford Sedan 2 door model 1934; Pontiac Sedan 4 door model 1934; Vauxhall Sedan 4 door model 1933; Austin Sedan 4 door model 1932; Armstrong Siddeley 4 door Sedan 1932; All cars are in first class condition and will be sold with individual guarantees. For prices inquire from Hartzenbusch Motors, 730 Avenue Foch, Tel. 30103. 10622

WILLYS 77, 1934, 34,000 miles. Recently completely overhauled, 19 m.p.g., new tyres, new battery. Always owner-driven. US$450 or nearest offer. Telephone 78588 after office hours or Box 978, NCDN. -1931

ARIEL, good motor-cycle, 4 h.p., sport, insured for eleven months. Immediate sale, $1,400. Address Box 986, NCDN. -1850

Fabrics and Clothing

BARGAIN sale, going below cost, American silk and linen dresses at US$2.75. Artistic Corset Co., 7 Central Road. 10547

TABLE cloths, with/without napkins, best bleached pure linen qualities Bargain. Box 929, NCDN. -1730

LAUNDRY bags, $2,90; aprons, $1.50; guest towels, 85 cents; bridge sets, $3,70. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10557

SHIRTS made to measure. English cellular, ½ sleeve, $18,50. Snowdrift, $22. Supertwill, $28. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10541

LIQUIDATING at cost: English suitings, 100 per cent. wool, suitable for suits and ladies' costumes. Razon's, Central Road. 10542

Wanted to Purchase

FUNK and Wagnall's, 1937, standard, English dictionary (unabridged). Offers to Box 1012, NCDN. -1891

LADY'S bicycle in good condition, required. Box 1002, NCDN. 10626

WANTED pontoon or ship's hull to serve as pontoon, size approximately 50 x 10 feet. Address Box 997, NCDN, -1868

LARGE parrot cage wanted. Must be strong. Telephone 77637 mornings. (Will lady who telephoned on August 4, please telephone again?) -1911

WANTED, good secondhand Singer sewing machine. Also child's bed. Telephone 21524 at tiffin time. -1864

WANTED buy secondhand carpets, trunks, suits, dresses, shoes, Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -1295

Educational

CHINESE gentleman, 23, university graduate, wishes to improve English conversational ability from young American/Briton. Shanghai dialect in exchange. Address Box 1003, NCDN. -1879

PIANO lessons by Mrs. R. J. Marinitch, laureate of the Petrograd Conservatory. New, easy method for beginners. 118 Route des Soeurs, House 27, Flat 1, Telephone 79554. 2-4 p.m. -1875

PHYSICIAN (University of Vienna) gives tuition (German, English) on different kinds of medical subjects. Address Box 985, NCDN. -1848

MANDARIN lessons, grammar and characters, taught by qualified teacher, speaks English fluently. Address Box 956, NCDN. -1780

TIGUEIREDO'S School. Dependable Day/evening. Shorthand, typewriting English. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 10539

Wanted to Rent

WANTED by quiet English couple, no children, one/two rooms, bath and board with English/American family from September 1. Telephone 79191. -1876

COUPLE want big room, private bath, preferably with garden, with or without board, per September 1. Post Box 1149. -1885

LADY requires room, breakfast, with British or American family. Reply Box 998, NCDN. -1871

REQUIRED as from September first, furnished house with garden, Western district. Box 1015, NCDN. -1905

WANTED, flat, two or more rooms, kitchen, bath; furnished/unfurnished. Willing to pay reasonable key-money. Apply stating particulars, telephone number. Address Box 1009, NCDN. 10629

WANTED per August 15, furnished room, use of bath, kitchen, for married couple. Settlement. Maximum: $110. Box 1000, NCDN. -1874

REQUIRED, three/five-roomed apartment/house by responsible party. Pay best price for furniture or key-money. Telephone 14336, 10-3. -1914

EDUCATED Chinese wishes to rent room with foreign family on monthly basis. Able to pay reasonable rate. Advise by letter to Box 991. NCDN. 10623

THREE/four-roomed apartment, furnished/unfurnished, all modern conveniences, preferably with garden, wanted by responsible party. Address Box 923, NCDN. -1723

2 2 roomed unfurnished flat with kitchen, conveniences, centre Settlement/French wanted. Box 963, NCDN. -1788

Chinese Servants

EXCELLENT cook-boy, clean, honest, good cooking, best references. Address Box 994, NCDN. 10633

YOUNG cook-boy seeks position. Good cook, clean, honest and hardworking. Testimonials. Address Box 1011, NCDN. -1889

WANTED well-recommended washamah. Salary $32. Telephone 74638. 10628

FIRST-class baby amah available. Highly recommended. Telephone Mrs. G. G. Phillips, 78200, before 10 a.m. or 2-4. -1877

WANTED, first-class cook-boy and coolie, by small American family. Only those with foreign recommendations need apply. Box 1020, NCDN. -1900

WANTED, cook-boy and wife as amah. Wages $50. Box 1022, NCDN. -1909

72782, 46048, General Employment Agency. Reliable cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office boys, clerks. 1272 Avenue Joffre. -1763

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before accentance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails 9 Central Arcade, upstairs, Corner Szechuen Road, entrance 93-94 from Ezra Road. Telephone 11984. -1672

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30, Second Floor. 10545

Lost

LOST, Cash Orders, all dated August 5, 1940: An Yu Native Bank No. 17131, amounting $10,000; Pao Fung Native Bank No. 15211, amounting $4,640; Ken Yu Native Bank No. 5996, amounting $6,270. We have notified the above banks and these orders are hereby declared null and void. Yuen Fung Dying & Weaving Works. -1916

STOLEN, on August 5, one endorsed delivery order (No. 2), marked Y.T.T.C. Ltd. in diamond, underneath Shanghai, China, chopped by Customs, issued by K.K.K., covering 1286 cases leaf tobacco ex Kinka Maru and consigned to Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd. Such document is hereby declared null and void. 10634

CONSIGNEE'S cover containing Bill of Lading No. 5 (Manifest No. 20) covering S T H 500 bags white rice, ex ss. Yusang, Voyage 22 from Hongkong, arrived 2/8/40, consigned to Hing Fung, has been lost and is declared null and void. -1920

LOST, Customs identification cards Nos. 2091, 2099, Hell Divers Feature Trailer. Declared null, void. -1793

Animals

SEALYHAM bitch wanted. Telephone, Wilson, 16157. -1897

LOST, one police dog, answering Rex. Near Avenue Petain/Route Edan. $30 reward. Telephone 85065, 77958. -1849

Garages

GARAGE to let, 21 Rue Paul Henry. -1903

More Classified Ads, Overleaf